

PAPER MONEY

VOL. XXIV No. 1
WHOLE No. 115

JAN./FEB.
1985



IRELAND'S AMERICAN COLLEEN, P. 15

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AN INDEX TO PAPER MONEY Volume 23, 1984 Nos. 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114

	No.	Page		No.	Page
Adams, Larry			FOREIGN CURRENCY (See WORLD CURRENCY)		
Interest bearing notes.	109	41	Gregory, Joseph F.		
	110	97	Altered Kittanning bank note. Illus.	109	14
	111	149	Hessler, Gene		
	112	196	1864 yes, 1984 maybe. Illus.	114	299
	113	243	The educational note designers. Illus.: ..		
	114	295	Edwin H. Blashfield	112	173
AWARD WINNERS			Walter Shirlaw	113	236
Julian Blanchard Memorial Award, Dr. Glenn E. Jackson.	114	297	Will H. Low	114	273
Nathan Gold Memorial Award, Barbara Mueller.	114	296	The environment and the American Indian as seen on 19th cen-		
SPMC Award of Merit, Walter Rosene, Jr. and Wendell Wolka..	114	295	tury bank notes. Illus.	110	75
SPMC Literary Awards:			200th anniversary for two banks. Illus.	114	282
1st. William S. Dewey.	114	296	Horstman, Ronald L.		
2nd. Everett K. Cooper.	114	296	North Missouri railroad advertising notes and the German influ-		
3rd. John Glynn.	114	296	ence. Illus.	112	192
BANK NOTE ENGRAVING AND DESIGN			Huntoon, Peter		
American bank note engravers of the state bank era, biographies.			The Paper Column:		
C. John Ferreri.	109	22	Evolution of treasury serial numbering of national bank notes.		
1864 yes, 1984 maybe. Illus. Gene Hessler.	114	299	Illus.	112	181
Match-ups—and Josiah Morris. Illus. Jack Weaver.	111	144	\$5 1934B New York intermediate size plate number 212.		
The educational note designers. Illus.: ..			Illus.	110	87
Edwin H. Blashfield.	112	173	\$5 series of 1875 Schwenksville, PA black charter discovery.		
Walter Shirlaw.	113	236	Illus.	114	276
Will H. Low.	114	273	Late finished plates used to print small notes. Illus.	111	122
BANKS AND BANKERS			Territorial census—status report. Illus.	109	15
Present hometown, Huntsville, Alabama. Illus. Steven Whitfield.	114	267	Irish, James Lee		
200th anniversary for two banks. Illus. Gene Hessler.	114	282	Obituary.	110	67
Boling, Joseph E.			Kane, Michael		
Literature Review: <i>U.S. paper money grading standard</i> , by			A different view of late finished plates used to print small size		
Herbert J. Kwart.	113	248	notes.	113	235
BROKEN BANK NOTES (See OBSOLETE NOTES)			Klein, David		
CANADA			The first small "ones." Illus.	109	31
CPMS speaker, Bob Graham, photo.	112	194	Lloyd, Robert H.		
Legal tender note specimens on market. Illus.	109	20	College currency—IV. Illus.	111	133
COLONIAL PERIOD CURRENCY			LITERATURE REVIEW		
A Rhode Island note, Spanish milled dollars and English shillings			<i>The Brotherhood of Money</i> , M.T. Bloom.	109	11
Illus. Steven A. Feller.	111	131	<i>The Official Paper Money of the Kingdom of Denmark</i> , Leo		
The Illinois country currency. Illus. Harry G. Wigington	109	3	Hanson, ed.	112	198
CONFEDERATE			<i>Paper Currency of the Republic of Turkey</i> , Cüneyt Ölçer	112	198
Collecting Confederate paper—stamps and currency. Illus. Ever-			<i>U.S. Paper Money Grading Standard</i> , Herbert J. Kwart.	113	248
ett K. Cooper.	111	139	MacKenzie, Kenneth		
The Confederate states of America cotton loan bonds. Illus. Ed-			Literature Review: <i>Paper Currency of the Republic of Turkey</i> ,		
ward Schuman	111	142	by Cüneyt Ölçer.	112	198
CORRECTIONS:			Mueller, Barbara R.		
Dewey, (No. 108); Wams, (No. 111)	112	177	Literature Review: <i>The Brotherhood of Money</i> , by M.T. Bloom.	109	11
COUNTERFEIT, ALTERED AND SPURIOUS NOTES			Making our own paper money—1893	110	95
Altered Kittanning bank note. Illus. Joseph F. Gregory.	109	14	Mutilated money.	112	191
Bunco, bogus & bank robbin'. Barry Wexler.	112	178	OBSOLETE NOTES		
	113	234	Present hometown, Huntsville, Alabama. Illus. Steven Whitfield.	114	267
The green goods game. Forrest W. Daniel.	109	33	The environment and the American Indian as seen on 19th cen-		
	112	185	tury bank notes. Illus. Gene Hessler.	110	75
	113	221	Overlock, E. Burnell		
	114	277	The beginning and ending of the Buzzards Bay National Bank.		
Daniel, Forrest W. The green goods game	109	33	Illus.	109	12
	112	185	Poleske, Lee E.		
	113	221	More paper money iconography—the battle of Iquique. Illus.	110	59
	114	277	Remick, Jerry		
ERROR NOTES			Quebec City grocery store releases trade notes. Illus.	111	147
Mismatched serial numbers. Illus. Jim Greene	109	18	Pope's visit to Quebec commemorated on store trade notes.		
Feller, Steven A.			Illus.	113	241
A Rhode Island note, Spanish milled dollars and English shil-			RAILROAD CURRENCY		
lings. Illus.	111	131	North Missouri railroad advertising notes and the German influ-		
Ferreri, C. John			ence. Illus. Ronald L. Horstman.	112	192
American bank note engravers of the state bank era	109	22			
Fulkerson, Wm. K. "Pete"					
Omaha, Illinois and its only national bank, the first national bank					
of Omaha. Illus.	112	171			

	No.	Page		No.	Page
Railroad notes and scrip of the United States, the Confederate states and Canada. Illus. Richard T. Hooper.	109	37	U.S. LARGE SIZE NOTES—general articles		
	110	90	Making our own paper money—1893.	110	95
	111	135	U.S. SMALL SIZE NOTES—general articles		
	112	186	\$5 1934B New York intermediate size plate number 212. Illus.		
	113	227	Peter Huntoon.	110	87
	114	278	Mismatched serial numbers. Illus. Jim Greene.	109	18
Schuman, Edward			The first small "ones." Illus. David Klein.	109	31
The Confederate states of America cotton bonds, Illus.	111	142	The \$1 silver certificate mules. Illus. Graeme M. Ton, Jr.	111	126
The African ostrich farm and feather company, Illus.	109	27	The practice of "note snipping" during the 1929-1935 national		
William Walker's military scrip. Illus.	110	79	bank note issuing period. Illus. M.O. Wams.	111	148
Smith, Bruce W.			U.S. NATIONAL BANK NOTES		
Interesting statistics on Missouri national banks and their notes.			Evolution of treasury serial numbering of national bank notes.		
Illus.	113	225	Illus. Peter Huntoon.	112	181
Ton, Graeme M. Jr.			\$5 series of 1875 Schwenksville, PA black charter discovery.		
The \$1 silver certificate mules. Illus.	111	126	Illus. Peter Huntoon.	114	276
SOUVENIR CARDS			Interesting statistics on Missouri National Banks and their notes.		
BEP card for ANA	112	195	Illus. Bruce W. Smith.	113	225
BEP card for Memphis	112	193	1929-1935 national bank note varieties. Illus. M.O. Wams.	109	21
Final report on sales of 1983 SPMC cards	110	99	1929-1935 national bank note varieties—supplement XIII. Illus.		
SOCIETY OF PAPER MONEY COLLECTORS			M.O. Wams.	110	63
ANA convention	114	295	1929-1935 national bank note varieties—analysis of the 14000		
Paper money winners	114	293	series of national bank charters and their notes. Illus. M.O.		
Annual awards described	111	154	Wams.	111	115
Editor's corner	112	198	Omaha, Illinois and its only national bank, the First National		
	113	247	Bank of Omaha. Illus. Wm. K. "Pete" Fulkerson.	112	171
	114	299	Territorial census—status report. Illus. Peter Huntoon.	109	15
Financial statement.	114	298	The beginning and ending of the Buzzards Bay National Bank.		
Interest bearing notes.	109	41	Illus. E. Burnell Overlock.	109	12
	110	97	The practice of "note" snipping during the 1929-1935 national		
	111	149	bank note issuing period. Illus. M.O. Wams.	111	148
	112	196	Update—individual national bank charters by states whose notes		
	113	243	of the 1929-1935 issuing period remain unreported. Illus.		
	114	295	M.O. Wams.	110	68
Introducing your officers and appointees	112	197	Wams, M. Owen		
Library notes	114	285	1929-1935 national bank note varieties. Illus.	109	21
Meet the candidates	111	151	Analysis of the 14000 series and their notes. Illus.	111	115
Memphis convention coverage, photos.	113	243	Supplement XIII. Illus.	110	63
Obituary—James Lee Irish.	110	67	The practice of "note" snipping. Illus.	111	148
Recruitment report	113	247	Update—individual national bank charters by states whose notes		
	114	298	remain unreported. Illus.	110	68
Secretary's report	109	42	Weaver, Jack		
	110	99	Match-ups and Josiah Morris. Illus.	111	144
	111	156	Wexler, Barry		
	112	200	Bunco, bogus and bank robbin'.	112	178
	113	250		113	234
	114	300	Whitfield, Steven		
Show at Cherry Hill announced.	114	298	Present hometown, Huntsville, Alabama. Illus.	114	267
Souvenir card.	110	99	Wigington, Hary G.		
The buck stops here	111	150	The Illinois country currency. Illus.	109	3
TERRITORIAL NOTES (See U.S. NATIONAL BANK NOTES)			WORLD CURRENCY		
U.S. BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING			Centennial of postal savings in Sweden. Illus.	109	41
Announces '85 exhibit schedule	114	293	More paper money iconography—the battle of Iquique. Illus.		
A perfect "10".	110	82	Lee E. Poleske.	110	59
Ceremonies for first Regan/Ortega notes.	110	82	William Walter's military scrip. Illus. Edward Schuman.	110	79
Produces 5 billionth note.	114	294	Saudi Arabia issues new notes. Illus.	113	242
Selling 1981A sheets, all districts.	111	131			
Selling \$2 sheets.	112	194			
Souvenir card for ANA.	112	195			
Souvenir card for Memphis.	112	193			

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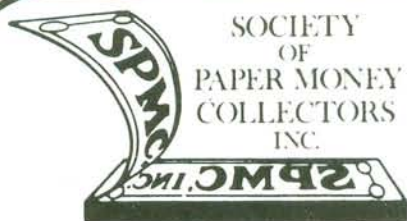
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PAPER MONEY is published every other month beginning in January by The Society of Paper Money Collectors, 1211 N. DuPont Hwy., Dover, DE. Second class postage paid at Dover, DE 19901. Postmaster; send address changes to: Paper Money, 1211 N. DuPont Hwy. Dover, DE 19901.

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Annual Membership dues in SPMC are \$12. Individual copies of current issues, \$2.00.

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PAPER MONEY

Official Bimonthly Publication of

The Society of Paper Money Collectors, Inc.

Vol. XXIV No. 1 Whole No. 115 JAN./FEB. 1985

ISSN 0031-1162

GENE HESSLER, *Editor*

Box 416

Oradell, NJ 07649

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IN THIS ISSUE

THE CHIDESTER STAGE LINES	
Matt Rothert, Sr.	3
THE PAPER COLUMN—THE WYOMING NATIONAL BANK MASSACRE OF 1924	
Peter Huntton.	6
TRIAL LISTING OF MISSOURI OBSOLETE NOTES & SCRIP	
Bruce W. Smith.	11
IRELAND'S AMERICAN COLLEEN	
Derek Young.	15
\$50 COMPOUND INTEREST TREASURY NOTE—AN INCORRECT DATE	
Gene Hessler.	18
THOSE CONTROVERSIAL LATE FINISHED PLATES	
Peter Huntton.	20
RAILROAD NOTES & SCRIP	
Richard Hooper.	21
THE ENIGMATIC STEPHEN GIRARD	
Edward Schumann.	24
DISCOUNT COUPONS PASSED AS CASH	
Forrest W. Daniel.	26
SERIES 1923 ONE DOLLAR SILVER CERTIFICATE CHANGEOVERS	
Robert W. Lane.	29
1925-1935 NATIONAL BANK NOTE VARIETIES—SUPPLEMENT XIV	
M. Owen Warns.	31
14000 CHARTER NOTE ADDITIONS	
M. Owen Warns.	34
CORRECTIONS FOR NO. 111 & 113	34
BUNCO, BOGUS AND BANK ROBBIN'	
Barry Wexler.	35
ISRAEL ISSUES FIRST SOUVENIR CARD	37

SOCIETY FEATURES

INTEREST BEARING NOTES	38
RECRUITMENT REPORT	38
INTERNATIONAL PAPER MONEY CONVENTION—CHERRY HILL, PRELIMINARY DETAILS	39
EDITOR'S CORNER	40
SECRETARY'S REPORT	40

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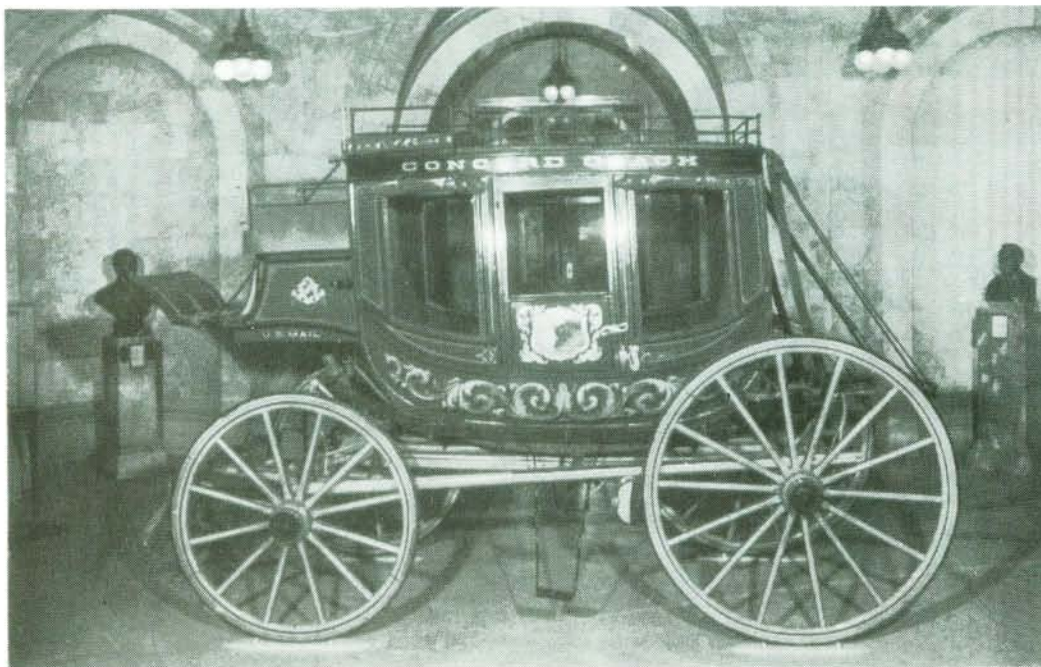
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The Chidester Stage Lines

the Issuer of Stage Coach Passes

By
Matt Rothert, Sr.
N.L.G.



This coach is exhibited at the New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord, New Hampshire. (Courtesy of the New Hampshire Historical Society).

THE citizens of Camden, Arkansas, found the stage lines an important part of their lives during the 1800s. The famous overland stage lines from the Mississippi River west to California, the Butterfield and Holladay Lines, are well known by historians to this day.

In the 1840s, stage coaches carried mail and passengers from the southern half of the state into Camden, which was the head of navigation on the Ouachita River from New Orleans.

In the 1850s a stage route was established from Camden to the little settlement of Gaines Landing on the Mississippi River where the big river boats could be boarded, and from Camden to Hot Springs and Little Rock in central Arkansas.

The development of these stage lines was quickly improved by the arrival of Colonel John T. Chidester in 1857. He wanted to extend stage coach operations from Camden's central location to the entire southwest.

Born in Cooperstown, New York on November 1, 1818, he operated stage lines in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, moving westward with the advance of railroads in the east.

He began his Arkansas stage operations as a subcontractor, asked to improve the Little Rock to Fort Smith stage of the Butterfield Overland Mail Route from Memphis to San Francisco. The slowness of this route had brought many complaints.

Chidester had a conference with postal authorities in Washington in December 1858, resolved local problems, and formed the Chidester, Reeside and Company stage line of four-horse mail coaches. That year he moved his family to Camden, and in 1859 he took over the route to Gaines Landing, Arkansas, making the 170 mile trip in 28 hours, including stops for meals and "rest."

His "Great Western Coach Line" used four-horse, nine-passenger coaches. A Camden business man, Mr. R.F. Kellam, wrote in his diary August 11, 1859:

Left home for New York on the Gaines Landing Stage. Supper at Pennington Hotel, Warren. Stage ran all night, slept some, jostle, jolt, thump and bump. Morning came, we enter the Mississippi bottoms. Rough and tumble all on causeway. Dinner at Lowry's. Good dinner and excellent water. Arrive at Gaines Landing at 4 PM—hot, tired, worn out, full of dirt and dust.

He later wrote "during the rainy winter [1859-60] the roads were knee deep in mud, bridges washed away—sleet and snow."



One mule from a team of four in the muddy Arkansas road.

The Civil War interrupted the stage mail and passenger business. After the war the shortage of horses, the worn out equipment, the washed out bridges, the unrepaired roads and the lack of capital made the problems very difficult.

In 1866 Colonel Chidester started to rebuild the stage system in Arkansas. An article in the *Little Rock Arkansas Gazette*, September 25, 1866 stated:

We are glad these [mail] contracts have been taken by someone who will execute them in a manner that will afford our people the convenience of regular mails. Colonel Chidester has had much experience and we believe he has the disposition, as well as the means, to fulfill his obligation.

A tale was told that a Chidester stagecoach was held up by the famous bandit, Jesse James, near Gulpha Creek on the Hot Springs route; we do not have a record of this holdup. A typical Jesse James affair began when his group of five horsemen, often wearing old army overcoats, would suddenly surround the coach. The leader would shout at the driver, "Stop, or we'll blow your head off."

"Get out quick," was the next stern order, and outside, three of the highwaymen stood in a row by the door, their pistols cocked, a fourth was off on one side with a shotgun and a fifth was on the opposite side.

After ordering the passengers out, the outlaws made them form a circle and they began collecting watches, jewelry and money from them. As soon as the outlaw leader completed the circle, he would ask if any of the victims had been in the

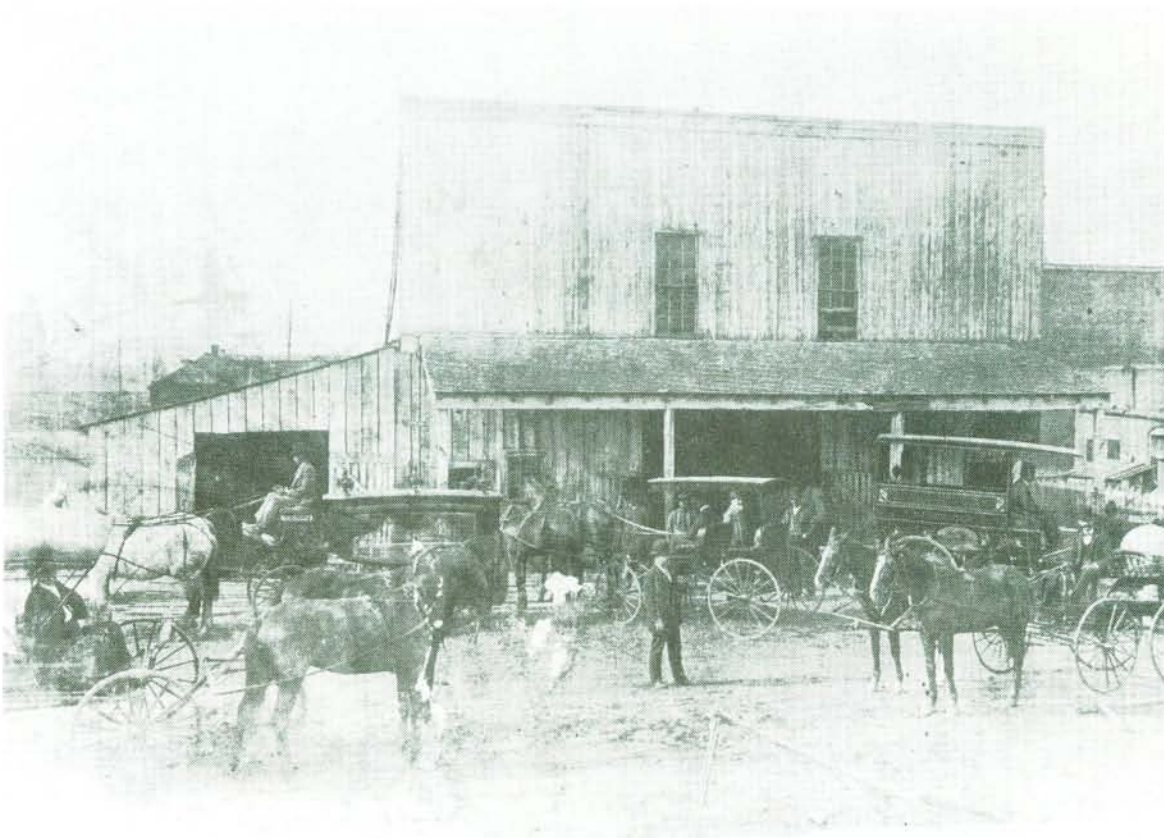
Confederate Army. If any said he had been, and could give a satisfactory statement about his regiment, command and officers, his watch and money were returned to him. The highwaymen would say they were leaving to go south and would depart in that direction, but no doubt they soon turned in the direction of their hideout.

In 1874 Chidester's line advertised "first class coaches, careful, safe and sober drivers, and horses second to none in the state." Colonel Chidester operated the last major link in a transcontinental stage line through rough and uncivilized territory. In 1878 his mail and passenger line from Fort Worth, Texas to Fort Yuma, Arizona was called the Arkansas, Texas and Pacific Mail Company.

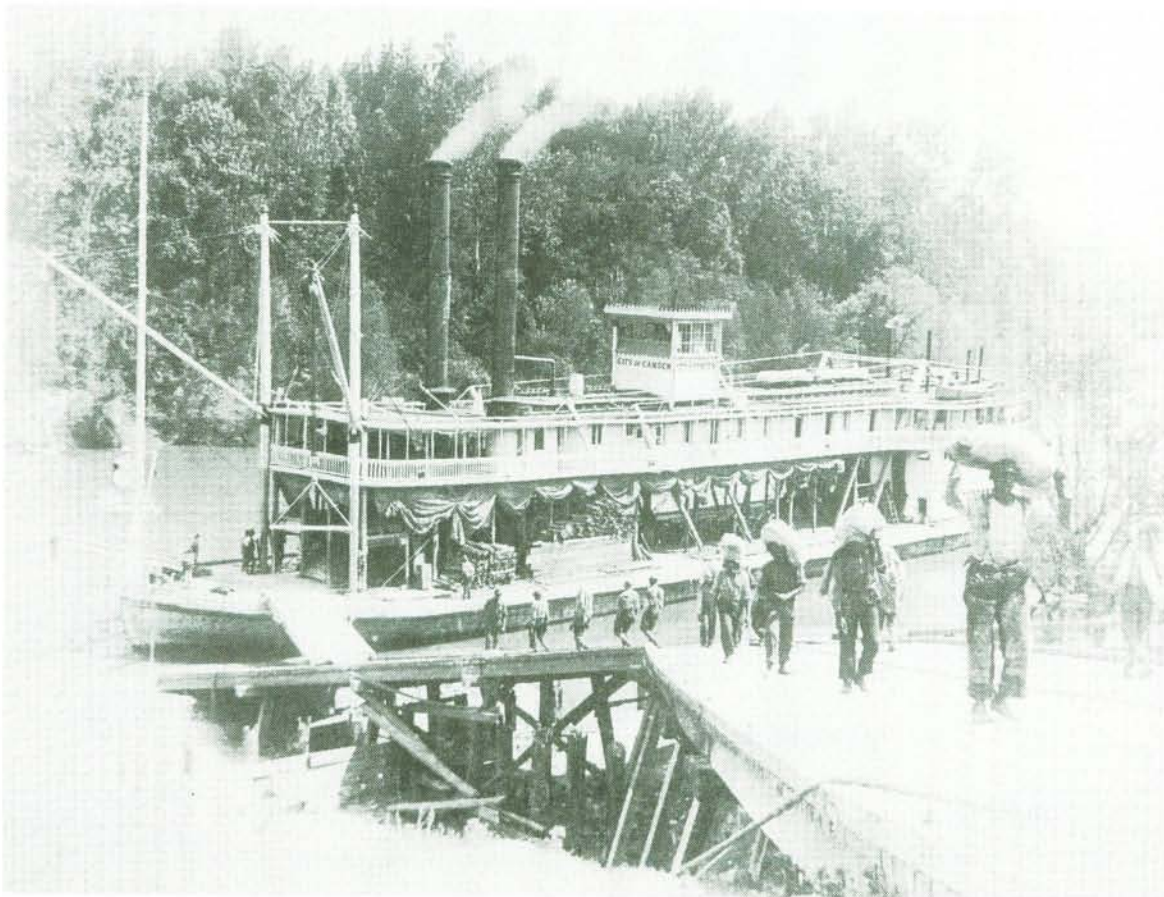
His son, Frank B. Chidester, was the superintendent, using 60 Concord coaches, 2,000 horses and 300 men, plus the services of a United States Cavalry detachment, to carry the mail the 1560 miles from Fort Worth to Fort Yuma.

The Concord Stage Coach was made in Concord, New Hampshire. It was considered the very best coach made in the United States at that time. They made four-and six-horse coaches that seated nine people plus the driver and guard. Made of the best materials available, this company had been building coaches since 1826 and was immortalized by their great Wells Fargo coaches.

The Chidester home in Camden, built in 1847, was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in June 1971. It is maintained with the original furnishings, by the Ouachita County Historical Society and is open to the public.



"Working a funeral" in the 1800s at the Chidester Livery Stable, Camden, Arkansas.



Unloading the steamboat *City of Camden* at Camden, ca. 1890.

(Continued on p. 19)

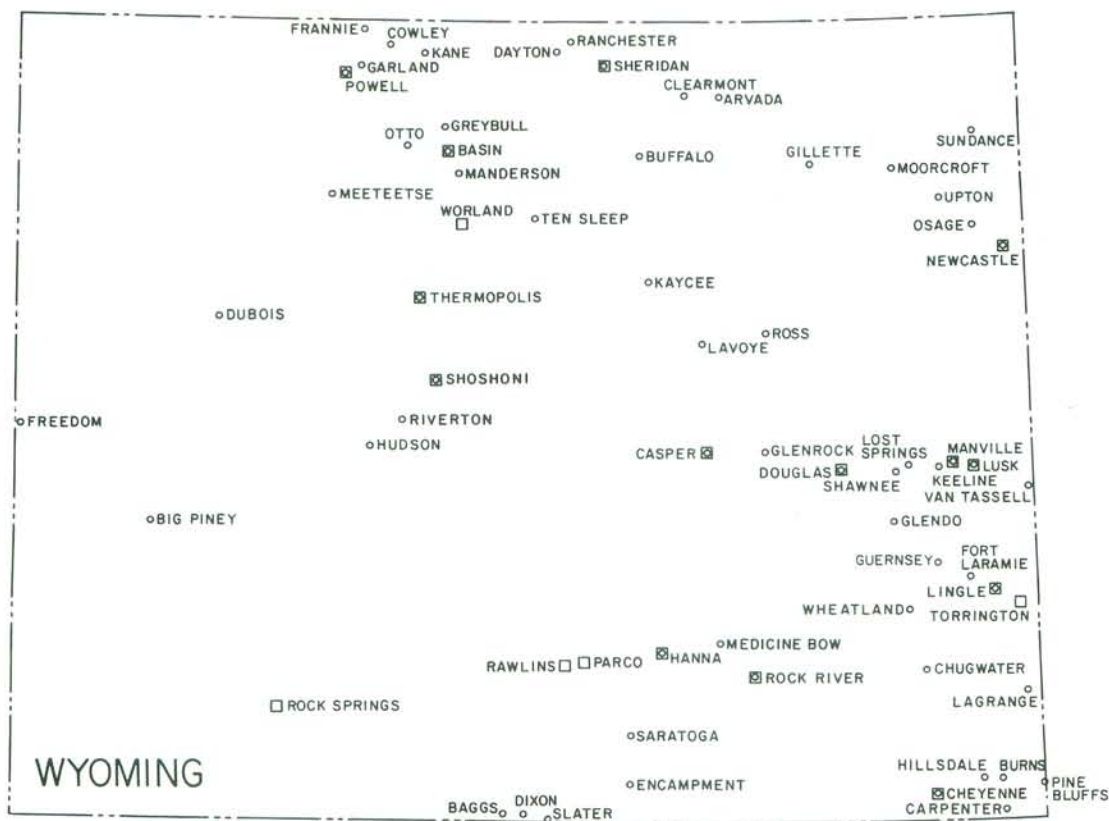


THE PAPER COLUMN

by Peter Huntoon

THE WYOMING NATIONAL BANK MASSACRE OF 1924

The purpose of this article is to explain why an unprecedented number of Wyoming national banks failed in 1924. The importance of this period for the collector of national bank notes is that notes from these failed banks account for most of the large size rarities from my state.



Map showing the locations of towns in Wyoming that lost state banks (circles between 1920 and 1927, and national banks (squares) between 1920 and 1930 through liquidations, mergers, or failures.

PERSPECTIVE

THE great depression for the typical Wyomingite began in the early 1920s—not with the later collapse that precipitated the bank holiday in 1933. A severely overheated agricultural economy, which had been fueled by high demand and prices during World War I, and feverish land and commodity speculation imploded. Bankers had a significant role in this boom-bust cycle because they had optimistically over-capitalized the agricultural expansion in what now appears to have been speculative fervor rather than sound business judgment.

People who lived through the depression years repeatedly recalled that they felt more suffering in the twenties than in the thirties. To them, the thirties just seemed like more of the same. Beyond the borders of Wyoming, this situation prevailed in just about every area of the country dominated by an agricultural economy.

Federal Deposit Insurance would not be established until 1933, therefore, the agriculture collapse of the twenties was nothing short of a disaster for Wyoming bank depositors. Each time a depositor added to his account, he made an investment in the business judgement and personal integrity of his banker. His money was truly at risk.

One conclusion to be drawn from this study is that the collapse of the 1920s resulted to a large extent from the very foundation of American success and greatness—unbounded optimism. Cynics might claim that the root of the problem was greed—but what is the difference when it comes to matters of money? Those innocents who walked into all those early banks and blithely placed their savings on the counter possessed a common human flaw—an attitude that things can only get better —“it can’t happen to me!”

Much of the blame for the economic failures of the 1920s rests squarely on the institution of banking. What happened to the Wyoming national banks was repeated many times over in the state banking system. In fact, the mess with the national banks would be considered too narrow a perspective to make this period understandable. The statistics of the competing state banks are required to round out this story.

The economics of the early 1920s were shrouded in a blanket of smoke coming from Washington and myths spread by influential financial circles. The bottom line from these sources was that a little recession was good for the soul. There was an almost complete indifference to the citizens who comprised the bottom of the pyramid. Farmers and laborers of that era were treated with what appears to be an almost callous disregard as the rich scrambled for more. The statistics and graphs, which follow, illustrate the impact of the agricultural depression on banking. The Wyoming national banks will be examined first, then the state banks.

GROSS NATIONAL BANK STATISTICS

Figure 1 shows a record of the number of Wyoming national banks in operation for each year during the National Bank Note issuing period. As 1921 came to a close, there were forty seven operating national banks in Wyoming. During the next eight years, one new bank would open (First National Bank of Parco) and one bank would totally reorganize under a new charter (First National Bank of Thermopolis). In contrast, twenty three would go out of business, ten as failures. All the failures were compressed into the years 1923-1924. Many of the other

thirteen banks were so weakened during this period that they had to seek exits through the merger or liquidation route before the end of 1929. See Tables 1 and 2.

Nothing dominates Figure 1 more than the precipitous number of closures in 1924. In that year national bank casualties included nine receiverships and four liquidations or consolidations. Thirteen banks in all, or 30 percent of the 1923 total, were gone in just eleven months. One of the receiverships, the Powell National Bank, was restored to solvency but remained sufficiently crippled that its president, J.E. Dowling, resumed business only to wind up its affairs in order to honorably liquidate in 1929.

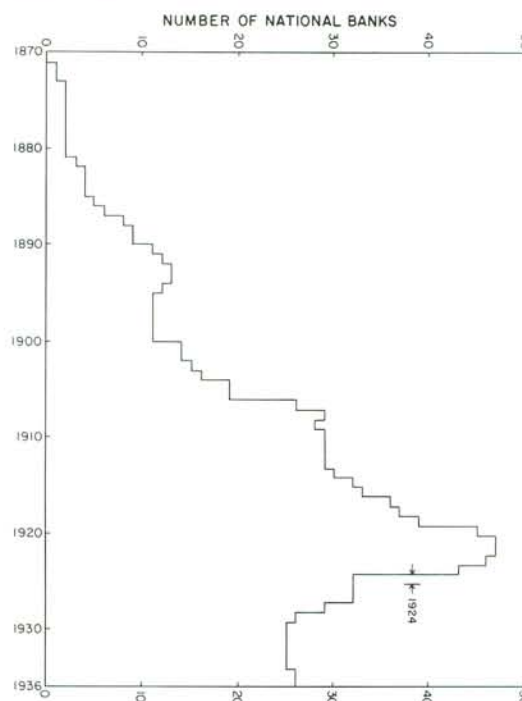


Figure 1. Numbers of national banks operating in Wyoming between 1871 and 1935. Reporting dates are as follows: 1871-1914—end of the third quarter; 1915-1935—year end (Comptroller of the Currency, various dates).

Figure 2, which shows the total resources of the national banks, illustrates that the 1924 dip was severe, down \$15.7 million or 25 percent from year end 1923 figures. The reality that resources were down 25 percent as compared to a 30 percent decline in the number of banks illustrates that losses were disproportionately borne by the over-extended smaller banks. This was in fact the case. See Figure 3 for the impact on the total Wyoming national bank note circulation resulting from the 1924 contraction.

The remarkable fact for Wyoming was that the national bank shakeout during the 1920s was so complete, there were no failures or liquidations in the depression years of the thirties. This record was attained even though the percentage dip in resources in the early 1930s recorded on Figure 2 was somewhat greater than that of the 1924 period. By the 1930s Wyoming's national banks were financially postured and sufficiently case hardened to weather the storm. Clearly by the end of 1936, national bank resources had bounded back to pre-bank holiday conditions, indicating intrinsic strength in the surviving banks as well as gains in economic recovery, or at least a new stability in the adjusted Wyoming economy.

Table 1. Wyoming National Banks that failed during the ten years 1921 to 1930. Percent dividends are percentages of deposits at time of failure that were repaid as depositors.

Data from Comptroller of the Currency (various dates).

Town	Bank	Charter Number	Date Organized	Reason for Failure	Date Receiver Appointed	Conditions at Date of Failure					Date Affairs Closed	Percent Dividends
						President	Cashier	Capital	Circulation	Deposits		
Rock River	First National Bank	11342	Apr. 24, 1919	Large losses, defalcation of officers	June 14, 1923	Alvy Dixon	Lewis C. Butler ^a	50,000	13,700	158,539	Dec. 31, 1929	30.5
Manville	First National Bank	11352	May 1, 1919	Heavy withdrawals	Dec. 11, 1923	B.F. Yoder	G.J. Church	25,000	25,000	64,463	Mar. 21, 1927	59.0
Lusk	First National Bank	11390	June 23, 1919	Depleted reserve	Feb. 7, 1924	G. Tinnin	Elmer E. Grebe	50,000	48,500	82,343	Mar. 21, 1927	66.0
Lingle	First National Bank	11231	Aug. 19, 1918	Unable to realize on assets	Mar. 19, 1924	Wm. L. Connelly	C.E. Weymiller	25,000	none	54,763	Oct. 31, 1929	22.4
Torrington	Torrington National Bank	11309	Feb. 3, 1919	Heavy withdrawals	Mar. 19, 1924	B.F. Yoder	A.H. Woolever	35,000	none	67,468	Apr. 30, 1931	92.0
Powell	Powell National Bank	10565	June 12, 1914	Heavy withdrawals	Mar. 27, 1924	J.E. Dowling	J.F. Moses, Jr.	40,000	24,600	188,432	Restored to solvency, May 31, 1924	
Newcastle	First National Bank	7198	Mar. 23, 1904	Large losses, withdrawals, and insufficient credit	June 12, 1924	John L. Baird	Jay C. Baird	25,000	24,300	442,668	Sep. 8, 1928	47.7
Basin	First National Bank	10858	May 15, 1916	Depreciation of securities	June 14, 1924	Arthur K. Lee	J.C. Stewart	35,000	35,000	174,795	Sep. 23, 1929	75.5
Cheyenne	First National Bank	1800	Dec. 29, 1870	Injudicious banking	July 9, 1924	George E. Abbott	A.D. Johnson ^b	200,000	200,000	4,498,121	Nov. 2, 1931	57.8
Cheyenne	Citizens National Bank	8089	Jan. 15, 1906	Unable to realize on assets	July 21, 1924	C.W. Hersig	Wesley I. Dumm	100,000	99,995	1,214,862	July 27, 1928	72.9
Torrington	First National Bank	9289	Oct. 6, 1908	Local financial conditions	Dec. 16, 1924	H.S. Clarke, Jr.	E.P. Perry	50,000	6,100	254,693	Mar. 1, 1930	85.9

a Sentenced March 25, to fifteen months in jail for embezzlement.

b Fined April 28, 1927 for \$300 for misapplication and abstraction.

Table 2. Wyoming National Banks, incorporated and liquidated during the ten years 1921 to 1930. Data from Comptroller of Currency (various dates).

Town	Bank	Charter Number	Date Organized	Condition at Date of Organization					
				President	Cashier	Capital	Circulation		
INCORPORATED:									
Parco	First National Bank	12558	1924	Patrick J. Quealy	Otto Frederick	25,000	none		
Thermopolis	First National Bank in	12638	Feb. 9, 1925	H.P. Rothwell	E.C. Rothwell	50,000	50,000		
Town	Bank	Charter Number	Date Organized	Condition at Date of Organization				Date Liquidated	Successor
				President	Cashier	Capital	Circulation		
LIQUIDATED:									
Newcastle	Newcastle National Bank	11079	1917	W.D. McKeon	C.F. Morrison	25,000	none	Dec. 1, 1922	Purchased by First National Bank of Newcastle
Douglas	First National Bank	3556	Aug. 18, 1886	G.W. Metcalf	C.C. Browning	75,000	73,500	Dec. 15, 1923	Absorbed by Commercial Bank and Trust Co., Douglas
Casper	National Bank of Commerce	11490	Oct. 10, 1919	Arthur K. Lee	R.F. Kamman	125,000	125,000	July 18, 1924	Absorbed by Wyoming Trust Co., Casper
Rawlins	Stockgrowers National Bank	9557	Sep. 15, 1909	E.M. Tiemey	H. Breitenstein	75,000	74,100	Oct. 28, 1924	Absorbed by First National Bank of Rawlins
Shoshoni	First National Bank	7978	Oct. 5, 1905	A.J. Cunningham	S.H. Megown	25,000	25,000	Nov. 29, 1924	Succeeded by First State Bank, Shoshoni
Worland	First National Bank	8253	Apr. 7, 1906	H.B. Gates	R.G. Culbertson	25,000	10,000	Dec. 29, 1924	Absorbed by Farmers State Bank, Worland
Thermopolis	First National Bank of	5949	July 24, 1901	R.J. Ireland	W.T. Bivin	100,000	50,000	Feb. 21, 1925	Succeeded by First National Bank in Thermopolis
Casper	Citizens National Bank	11683	Mar. 22, 1920	M.J. Burke	J.R. Schlueter	100,000	100,000	Apr. 19, 1927	Absorbed by Wyoming Trust Co., Casper
Hanna	First National Bank	11666	1920	John Quealy	S.D. Briggs	40,000	none	May 2, 1927	Succeeded by Hanna State and Savings Bank
Rock Springs	First National Bank	3920	June 24, 1888	M.S. Eccles	B.J. Carollo	100,000	98,800	Nov. 7, 1927	Succeeded by First Security Bank, Rock Springs
Parco	First National Bank	12558	1924	Patrick J. Quealy	Otto Frederick	25,000	none	Dec. 31, 1927	Absorbed by Parco State Bank
Casper	Stockmen's National Bank	7083	Oct. 30, 1903	C.H. Townsend	L.B. Townsend	50,000	50,000	Feb. 11, 1928	Absorbed by Casper National Bank
Sheridan	Sheridan National Bank	8275	Apr. 30, 1906	A.K. Craig	A.J. Ham	75,000	49,995	Mar. 10, 1928	Succeeded by Sheridan Trust and Savings Bank
Powell	Powell National Bank	10565	June 12, 1914	J.E. Dowling	—	40,000	24,600	Feb. 2, 1929	Succeeded by Park County Bank, Powell



The Powell National Bank went into receivership in 1924 but was restored to solvency two months later. The bank was so weakened, its president J.E. Dowling ultimately liquidated it in 1929.

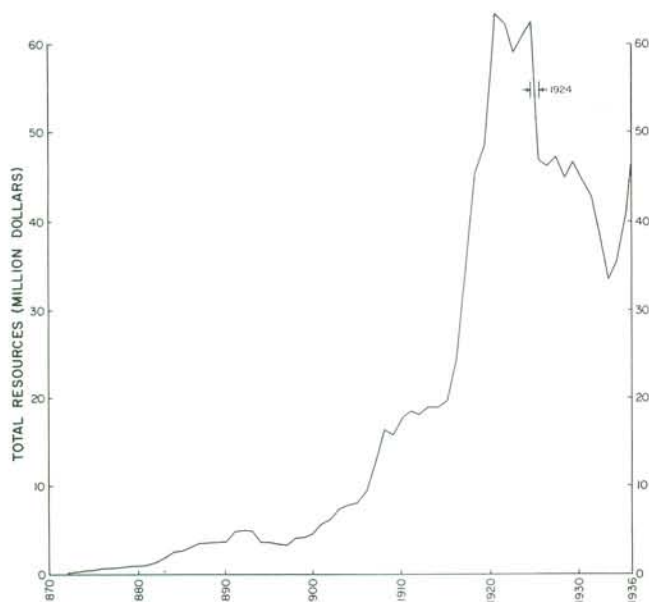


Figure 2. Total resources of national banks operating in Wyoming between 1871 and 1935. Reporting dates are as follows: 1871-1914—end of third quarter; 1915-1935—year end (Comptroller of the Currency, various dates).

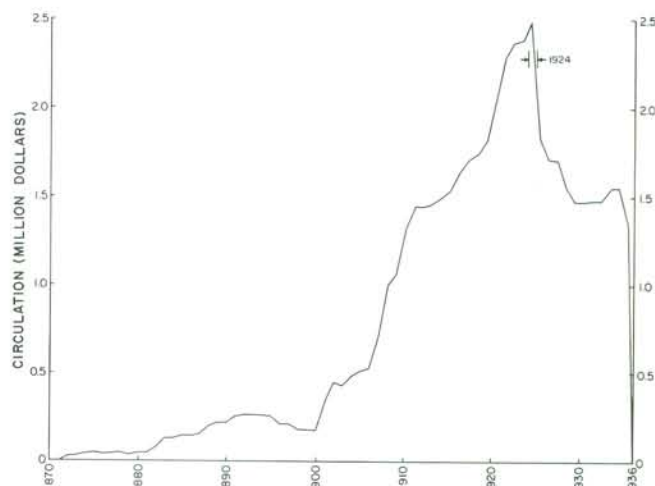


Figure 3. Total national bank circulations for Wyoming national banks between 1871 and 1935. Reporting dates are as follows: 1871-1914—end of third quarter; 1915-1935—year end (Comptroller of the Currency, various dates).

The First National Bank of Thermopolis was reorganized in 1925 as the First National Bank in Thermopolis.



(to be continued)

TRIAL LISTING OF MISSOURI OBSOLETE NOTES & SCRIP

by
Bruce W. Smith

ST. LOUIS ISSUES.

Territorial and pre-territorial period.

ALTHOUGH St. Louis was not the first settlement in Missouri, it quickly became the most important. Founded by the French in 1764 as a trading post and outfitting station for the fur trade, St. Louis soon became the center of that trade. Its location on the Mississippi between the Missouri and Ohio rivers was ideal; from here trappers could go up the Missouri to the fur regions, and the furs could be shipped down the Mississippi to New Orleans. What trade was done at St. Louis in the 18th century was largely through barter—the primary standard of value were the furs themselves. Prices were quoted in terms of *livres* (a French coin rarely seen) but payment was usually made in furs. Even taxes were payable in furs. The physical handling of the furs soon became a problem, so rather than actually exchanging furs for other commodities, a system of receipts was adopted. The furs were stored in a warehouse and the owner was given a handwritten receipt, which then circulated from hand to hand as a sort of primitive paper money. These receipts were known as “bons” (a French term meaning “good for”), and are illustrated in Newman’s *Early Paper Money of America*.

According to one source, the Spanish issued two types of paper currency during their occupation of the Louisiana Territory (Missouri was part of the Louisiana Territory until 1809). The first type of notes were known as “liberanzas” and were first used in the late 1700s. These circulated until about 1804 but were replaced in 1802 by treasury bills drawn on the Spanish Army & Marine Treasury at Havana. Both became obsolete when the United States purchased the Louisiana Territory from France, who had recently conquered Spain.

Missouri Territory.

From 1804 onward, St. Louis was the primary military outpost in the west. Two new types of paper currency soon appeared there. The first were warrants drawn on the U.S. Treasury at New Orleans. Though not intended to circulate, some early writers claim that these warrants, used to pay the troops there, did in fact go from hand to hand and formed a primitive currency. The second type of currency consisted of notes and drafts drawn on the first Bank of the United States at New Orleans. This was to be expected since New Orleans was the easiest place to get to from St. Louis and nearly all the furs went through New Orleans. These two forms of currency and the bank notes from Ohio, Illinois, Tennessee and Kentucky formed the paper money in use in Missouri until 1816.

Bank Notes and Scrip issued in St. Louis during Territorial period

BANK OF ST. LOUIS (first)

Authorized August 1813, Opened late 1816.

The opening of Missouri’s first bank was delayed by the War of 1812 and a lack of sufficient capital. By late 1816 the money was at hand and the bank opened for business. If the new institution failed to impress the public, it was understandable; for the first seven or eight months of business, the bank was located in the rear of Riddick & Pilcher’s Store on Main Street, and had to be entered from the alley. The bank’s first cashier, John B.N. Smith, was removed from office in February 1818 when it was discovered that he and an associate in Kentucky were using their positions to bilk the bank of its specie. Apparently, Smith was using Bank of St. Louis notes to buy up out of state notes at a discount. The Bank of St. Louis notes were then presented by his associates and were redeemed in specie. This was used to buy more depreciated paper, which went to Smith. The cashier was then either circulating the foreign paper at face value or using it to speculate in land—a national epidemic at the time. The president of the bank discovered the scheme and refused to sign any more notes. By its charter, the notes of the bank had to have both signatures in order to be redeemed. Nevertheless, Smith continued to sign the notes and pass them with just his signature. After Smith was removed from office, the bank actually redeemed the one signature notes, though it was not required to do so.

News of these affairs soon became public and a group of stockholders in the bank decided to take over the bank. The committee marched to the bank, ordered everyone out, and occupied the building. The officers and directors, however, refused to hand over the keys to the vault. Two representatives of the U.S. Army were on hand and they ordered the bank closed until tempers cooled and the books could be examined. But tempers did not cool. Two duels followed between Thomas Benton (a director of the banks’ rival, the Bank of Missouri; later to be known as “Bullion Benton,” due to his hatred of banks) and Charles Lucas, son of one of the founders of the Bank of St. Louis; Lucas was killed in the second duel. A few days earlier someone had tried to poison the former cashier John B.N. Smith and his family.

By this time the bank had lost the confidence of the public. When the bank reopened, a run began on its specie; in a short time, it had paid out \$14,000. By September 1819 the bank was closed. By its charter the bank was allowed to issue up to \$300,000 in notes, but it is unlikely that figure was ever reached. In December 1818 the bank’s president reported that the circulation had been reduced to \$51,000.

Most of the notes from this bank were printed by Leney & Rolinson of New York and bear their imprint. One source, however, indicates that some of the notes may have been printed by S.T. Toncray of Shelbyville, Kentucky on watermarked paper.



Notes Issued

\$5.00	Same as preceding but no space for redemption. Label JEFFERSON appears above the bust. MISSOURI in right panel; FIVE in left panel. "5" on die, upper left; V on die, upper right. Imprint: Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co.	12½¢	No vignette. Large "12½" top center. MISSOURI in right panel; "12½" in left panel. Printed date October 1st, 1819. Imprint: P. MAVERICK, DURAND & CO. (Ill.)
\$5.00	Same as preceding, but has space for place of redemption. Bust of Jefferson not labeled. "5" on different die, upper left. Imprint: Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. (Ill.)	25¢	Same as preceding except for denomination.
		50¢	Same as preceding except for denomination. In addition, has "50" in upper left and right corners.
		75¢	Same as preceding except for denomination.
\$10.00	Similar to preceding but vignette is toward bottom of note. Label JEFFERSON appears beneath the bust. No space for redemption. MISSOURI in right panel; TEN in left panel. "10" on die upper left; X on die upper right. Imprint: Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co.	\$1.00	Portrait of Jefferson in oval top center, behind which are a plow, paper, pen and books. "1" on left die; ONE on right die. MISSOURI in right panel; ONE in left panel. Written dates. Imprint: P. MAVERICK, DURAND & CO.
\$10.00	As preceding but no label beneath bust. (Probably has space for place of redemption, but I have not seen this note.)	\$2.00	Sheaves of wheat, plow, rake, hoe and other farm tools center, with "2" on left die; TWO on right die. MISSOURI in right panel; TWO in left panel. Written dates. Imprint: P. MAVERICK, DURAND & CO.
\$20.00	No description available, probably same as preceding.	\$5.00	Design unknown.
MISSOURI EXCHANGE BANK		(Note: Muscalus reports the existence of a sheet of two \$5.00 notes from this bank.)	

MISSOURI EXCHANGE BANK

Opened 1819. Closed April 1821

This private bank, not chartered by the territorial government, was organized by William M. O'Hara, last cashier of the Bank of St. Louis. O'Hara opened his bank at 58 South Main only one block from the only other bank in the territory, the Bank of Missouri. From the available evidence, the firm seems to have been a fairly solid operation. Unfortunately, the territorial legislature passed a law in 1820 outlawing private banknotes after April 1, 1821. In May 1821, O'Hara left St. Louis on a business trip and died three months later.

PRAT & ARMSTRONG

According to one source, notes put out by this firm were in circulation in St. Louis in 1818. The notes were redeemable at the Miami Export Company—an Ohio firm. It is not clear whether these notes were issued in St. Louis or simply circulated there. The notes were in fractional amounts, but no description is available.



ST. LOUIS POST OFFICE (AND LAND AGENCY)

As early as 1818, Aaron Crane, an early St. Louis postmaster, was issuing fractional scrip. The notes read on one side: ST. LOUIS POST OFFICE, and on the other ST. LOUIS LAND AGENCY.

25¢	No description available
50¢	No description available
75¢	No description available

ST. LOUIS DRUG & MEDICINE STORE

Nothing is known of this firm, which issued fractional scrip around 1817. The notes are signed by R. Simpson.

50¢	Crude note with federal eagle and shield vignette center. ST. LOUIS in left panel; FIFTY CENTS in right panel. Printed date April 1st, 1817.
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**ST. LOUIS EXCHANGE & LAND OFFICE
ST. LOUIS EXCHANGE BANK**

Organized in 1818 by Stephen R. Wiggins who also ran the St. Louis & Illinois Team Boat Ferry. This firm dealt in exchange, notes, drafts, land certificates, treasury warrants and also issued fractional scrip of its own. The issue of the scrip was prohibited by a law passed in 1820, which became effective the following year. The Team Boat Ferry also issued scrip, payable at the Exchange & Land Office, and since I have not seen the Land Office scrip, it is possible that it is the same as the Team Boat scrip. On the other hand, there could be two separate issues.

12½¢	No descriptions available on these;
25¢	all were printed by, and bear the imprint
50¢	of P. MAVERICK, DURAND & CO.
75¢	

ST. LOUIS & ILLINOIS TEAM BOAT FERRY

This ferry line was also organized by Stephen R. Wiggins and operated until nearly the end of the century, long after Wiggins' death in 1853. The notes are redeemable at the St. Louis Exchange & Land Office, another Wiggins enterprise.

50¢	Similar to the following. Imprint: P. MAVERICK, DURAND & CO.
75¢	Large "75" upper center, surrounded by heading ST. LOUIS & ILLINOIS TEAM BOAT FERRY. No printed date. MISSOURI in right panel; ILLINOIS in left panel. Imprint: P. MAVERICK, DURAND & CO.

Currency Issued Since Statehood (1821)**BANK OF ST. LOUIS (second)**

Organized 1857, Closed 1865.

This was one of several banks of issue organized under the Banking Law of 1857. The bank had branches at Boonville and

Kirksville, and branches are also reported at Cape Girardeau and Savannah. These last two, however, are doubtful. By an act of March 18, 1861 the name of the bank was changed to the Bank of Commerce and its headquarters was moved to Boonville. It does not appear, however, that this change was ever carried out, as the bank was still listed under its original name in the St. Louis City Directories for 1864. The following year a special act of the state legislature allowed this bank to join the national banking system as the St. Louis National Bank (charter 1112). All known notes on this bank were redeemable at Kirksville but bear the signatures of the St. Louis officers. Apparently all notes were signed at the head office in St. Louis and then shipped to the branches. Each note has a blank space in which the place of redemption is written. Why all the notes were payable at Kirksville is puzzling. Of the several banks of issue chartered in 1857 (all but two of which had their head offices at St. Louis), not a single note is known payable in St. Louis. And yet, all of the notes of all the banks headquartered in St. Louis are signed by the St. Louis officers. Apparently the notes were then sent to the various branches and placed in circulation. However, contemporary reports refer repeatedly to the difference in value between notes issued by St. Louis banks and notes issued by their branches. Presidents of the St. Louis office were: John J. Anderson, R.P. Hanenkamp and William E. Burr. Cashiers were: John Brown, D.C.D. Van Arnam, William E. Burr and Louis C. Billon. The author would appreciate hearing of any notes from this bank with signatures other than these.

Notes Issued

\$1.00	C. Indians hunting buffalo, ONE below. R. Dog and safe; "1" above. L. Female portrait; "1" above. IMPRINT: American Bank Note Company. Philad. Not countersigned. First issued 1861.
\$2.00	C. Black and white horses frightened by lightning, (from painting "Black & White Beauties"); cattle in background. TWO below. R. Numeral "2" in upper and lower corners. L. Little girl's portrait; 2 above. Imprint: ? probably ABNC. First issued 1861.
\$5.00	C. Man at mill door carrying sack over shoulder; horse, colt; two boys fishing. Large FIVE below. Small eagle and shield at bottom. R. Numeral "5" above; FIVE below. L. Large portrait of woman; MISSOURI below. IMPRINT: Toppan, Carpenter & Co. Philad. Countersigned by Bank Commissioner at left end (issues after 1861 might not be countersigned). \$36,000 worth of \$5 notes issued through February 1861.
\$10.00	C. Several steamboats lined up at wharf; freight on wharf, men, drays, etc. TEN below. R. Male portrait; "10" above. L. Two men dressing leather; X above. IMPRINT: ? Probably TC & Co. (This was the first type \$10 issued; should be countersigned by Bank Commissioner.)
\$10.00	C. Steamboat center, city, flatboat and hills in distance. R. Oval male portrait with "10" above. L. Female portrait with X above. IMPRINT: ? probably ABNC

(continued on p. 34)

Ireland's American Colleen

by Derek Young, NLG

(This article first appeared in the 1 December 1976 issue of *Coin World* under the title "U.S. Beauty Decorates Irish Notes." It was reprinted in a slightly different form, under the title "Ireland's American Colleen" in the Irish Numismatics section of *Coin & Medal News*, January 1984. To both publications and the author, Derek Young of Dublin, Ireland, we are grateful for permission to present this article to readers of *Paper Money*.)

"She was a gifted painter. She had a talent for drawing that was quite remarkable. She was very beautiful and possessed the largest and most heavenly eyes I had ever seen. She loved Ireland and explored every corner of the land. She wandered about Ireland in a dream finding out that she was really Irish. To her it was the Ireland of Yeats, James Stephens, A. E., Lennox Robinson, Synge and the rest."



Hazel Jenner Martyn Lavery, at age 47, as she was painted by her husband, Sir John Lavery, on the special commission of the Currency Commission of the Irish Free State in 1928. Hazel leans on a 26-string harp, in a wide-eyed but pensive mood. When John Harrison of Waterlow & Sons engraved the portrait, he reversed the picture so the model's back would be turned outward.

THUS wrote Sir John Lavery about his wife Hazel, and anyone who has ever seen an Irish legal tender note of the old design will know that Sir John was not just a biased lover when he spoke of her beauty and heavenly eyes. For it is Hazel Lavery's portrait which has adorned Irish legal tender notes issued from 1928 to 1977.

She was born Hazel Jenner Martyn in Chicago in 1881, the daughter of a wealthy businessman. From an early age she showed artistic promise and, in 1898, when she was 17, her mother took her on a trip to Europe to broaden her horizons. While having her portrait painted in Brittany she met the artist John Lavery and a mutual attraction sprang up between them. Lavery was then 42 and establishing himself as a portrait painter. Hazel's mother took fright when she saw how the situation was developing—especially since Lavery had a liaison with another woman at the time—and promptly sent a cable to Hazel's fiancé, a Dr. Trudeau in Chicago, to come and marry her daughter. The young medic complied with alacrity, hurried across the ocean, and the marriage knot was tied, thereby putting Hazel out of harm's way. Dr. Trudeau took his teenage bride back to America but was not destined to enjoy the pleasures of the marital couch for long. Within a short time he passed away, leaving Hazel not only a young widow but a pregnant one at that.

John Lavery's own experience of marriage had been somewhat similar. In 1890 he had married a County Mayo girl called Kathleen MacDermott, but she died a year later of pulmonary tuberculosis, having given birth to a daughter, Eileen.

Hazel was also destined to have a daughter by the recently expired Dr. Trudeau, and some time after the birth she returned to Europe and in Paris her path once again crossed that of John Lavery. In 1910 they were married in London's Brompton Oratory—Lavery then being 54 and Hazel 29. Despite the difference in their ages the marriage was an extremely happy one and Lavery was entranced by the beauty of his young wife.

After their marriage the Laverys lived for a while in Morocco and then settled in London at No. 5 Cromwell Place. Soon their house was a meeting place for artists, actors, authors, politicians, generals and journalists, and Hazel was the main attraction. "My studio," wrote Lavery, "was now the meeting ground of a large number of famous people, but these people did not come to see me, they came to see Hazel."

Among the celebrities who visited Cromwell Place were a large number of Irish ones—which is not surprising as Ireland has always supplied Britain's capital with a large number of its leading figures. Among them was Bernard Shaw whose portrait Hazel began to paint. After a couple of hours posing he looked at her canvas. "My dear," he said, "the worst portrait that has been done of me." When her eyes filled with tears he hastily added, "But I'm coming back for another sitting."

When the Irish Treaty delegates crossed to London in 1921 they frequently met in the Laverys' house where they were entertained along with many of their antagonists. At one party Lord French was a guest along with Michael Collins who had had a hand in planning his assassination. Lord Birkenhead (F.E. Smith) was another guest and on one occasion Hazel's little dog began to paw him under the luncheon table.

Birkenhead flirtatiously remarked that he thought it was Hazel herself making advances whereupon up sprang Michael Collins thundering "D'you mean to insult her?" Pouring oil on troubled waters Hazel said "Lord Birkenhead was only joking," to which Collins growled "I don't understand such jokes," but resumed his seat nevertheless.

By this time the occupants of Cromwell Place were Sir John and Lady Lavery, a knighthood having been bestowed on the artist in 1918. He was also a member of the Royal Academy—not bad going for the son of a Belfast wine merchant. Lavery had been born in that city in 1856 but upon his mother's death—shortly after she had been deserted by his father—he had been sent to Glasgow to be reared by relations.

Among the many famous personalities whose portraits he painted were King George V and Queen Mary—which no doubt explains the knighthood. Winston Churchill was another of his sitters and, in fact, the compliment was returned when he sat for Churchill.

It was the "Troubles in Ireland" which made the Laverys become interested in that country. As well as that, Sir John was now painting more and more Irish subjects and Hazel became involved with them personally. Although born in America she was herself part Irish and had connections with the Martyns of Galway. When Edward Martyn, who helped to found the Abbey Theatre with Yeats and Lady Gregory, met her for the first time he said to her: "you can't be a relation of mine; we never had a beautiful woman in our family yet."

After the signing of the Treaty, which brought about the creation of the Irish Free State, the Laverys began to spend more and more time in Ireland. They were close friends of the leading political figures of the day and Kevin O'Higgins determined that Hazel should become Vicereine of Ireland.

A week before O'Higgins died, Winston Churchill said to Sir John: "Are you ready for the Vice-Regal Lodge, John? We're in favor of Mr. O'Higgins' plan here." With O'Higgins' death the plan was shelved.

In her journal for August, 1922 Lady Gregory wrote: "I had a letter from Lennox Robinson written on Monday night—Collins is safe and dined with Sir Horace Plunkett in Foxrock on Saturday. He came in Lady Lavery's train or rather she in his, for she is his abject admirer."

The following Tuesday Collins was killed in Cork. Sir John was permitted to paint him lying in state in the mortuary which resulted in the painting "Love of Ireland" which hangs in the National Gallery.

Hazel had psychic traits and in his autobiography Sir John wrote: "Hazel woke up screaming one night. Next day she was strange and silent. She used to have fearful premonitions. Once she told me after Sargent had dined with us that he was about to die—and he died. When I tried to get her to talk she said at last 'All day I have seen them carrying Michael covered with blood. I cannot get rid of the sight.'"

"I got her to bed and sat with her until well into the night. At last she went to sleep. The next morning her very English maid came into the room with tea and said, in a soft voice showing not the slightest trace of interest 'They have shot Mr. Collins, my lady.'"

When it was decided that the Irish Free State should have its own currency Sir John Lavery was commissioned to paint "an emblematic female figure" to form the principal feature on the



An Irish colleen leaning on a clairseach (Irish harp)? Not on your Blarney stone! It's Miss Hazel Jenner Martyn who was born in Chicago, Illinois in 1881. The bonny lass, an artist, won the hearts of the leprechauns of the auld sod and a place on their paper money.

front of the legal tender notes. Early in January, 1928 Joseph Brennan, the Chairman of the Currency Commission, reported to his colleagues that Sir John had agreed to paint the figure, that he was to complete the work within a fortnight and that his fee would not exceed 250 guineas.



The head and shoulders with the hand eliminated was placed on some denominations.

The commission would be the owners of the painting and of the copyright. On Jan. 18 photographs of the painting were submitted to the commission, and it was decided "that the head and shoulders with the hand eliminated should be placed on the

notes of the three smaller denominations, and that a reproduction of the whole picture should be placed on the notes for the denominations of 10 pounds and upwards."

Although the original suggested fee had been 250 guineas, Sir John was prepared to do the work for a more nominal fee of 100 guineas. However the Commission felt that the higher fee should be offered and Sir John accepted, writing "it is extremely nice of you to pay my fee for the picture which you commissioned although I proposed accepting a nominal one."

The notes were printed in England by Waterlow & Sons. That firms' chief portrait engraver, John Harrison, was commissioned to engrave the dies. Harrison reversed the portrait and some observers have expressed the opinion that the engravings are an improvement on the original work. When Sir John himself saw the first printed notes he commented in a letter to Mr. Brennan, dated Sept. 12, 1929: "I think the design and colors excellent. I can foresee the criticism of the head which will be less justified in the higher denominations. In any case the Irish Free State has paid a high compliment to my wife for the part she took in helping to bring together the unfriendly elements towards the Treaty and to me as an Irish artist."

In *The Irish Times* of Sept. 14, 1928, it was observed that "the striking resemblance between the colleen painted by Sir John Lavery on the new Irish Free State currency notes and Lady Lavery, has been commented on by many persons" and it was reported that, when questioned, neither Sir John nor Lady Lavery had denied the suggestion.

And why, indeed, should they deny it when it was a well-known fact that Hazel Lavery was the model. When the portrait was commissioned the then President, W.T. Cosgrave, assured Hazel that "she would be carried by every Irishman — not to mention the foreigners who visited Ireland — next to his heart." As most wallets are carried on the right side and as a lot of Irishmen keep their paper money in their hip pockets, President Cosgrave may have been far out anatomically, but at least the thought was there.

Sir John never ceased to rhapsodize about his wife and had painted her portrait many times before. One such painting is in the National Gallery and another in the Municipal Gallery. The one commissioned for the currency notes had pride of place in the office of the Currency Manager in the Central Bank in Foster Place — where the writer saw it — before the Bank moved to its new headquarters. No doubt it also has a place of honour there. What could be more natural than that Sir John would want his beautiful wife to appear on the notes of the new state?

Some sources have stated that Harrison, Waterlow's engraver, when commissioned to engrave the dies for the new notes, adapted a previous portrait which Sir John had painted of Hazel and which Harrison had previously engraved for a series of bookplates in the early 1920s. This is refuted by the Central Bank, which states emphatically that the portrait was specially painted for the purpose.

At the time the commissioned portrait was painted Hazel Lavery was almost 47 years old while the "Irish colleen" looks like a girl in her twenties. Perhaps Sir John did an idealized portrait based on a previous one as Hazel was at that age or perhaps when she was 47 she really did look 20 years younger.

Mary Kenny, writing in the *Sunday Independent* of Oct. 31, 1976, recounts an anecdote about her mother meeting Lady Lavery coming off the mailboat in Dun Laoghaire in 1927: "This exquisite woman appeared. Elegant and dark, dressed in blue and pink, with pearls at the neck and pearl earrings. She stood there, and opened her case for the Customs Officer, and the perfume that came out of that suitcase, packed with silk underwear, was just unforgettable. Her charm and elegance just stopped everyone in their tracks. The Customs Officer regarded the beautiful suitcase and inclined his head. 'That's all right, Lady Lavery' he said, and she went on her way."

Hazel Lavery died in 1935, aged 54, of cancer. Sir John lived to be 85, and died in 1941 in Rossennara House, Kilmoganny, County Kilkenny.

Beginning in 1976 a new series of legal tender notes replaced the ones on which the "Irish colleen" appeared, but the haunting face of Hazel Lavery didn't disappear from the scene altogether. Sir John Lavery's portrait of his beautiful wife has now been adapted to form the distinctive watermark on the new series of notes. She is, however, only a shadow of her former self. ■

\$50 COMPOUND INTEREST TREASURY NOTE An Incorrect Date

Gene Hessler

FOR those of us who are interested in uncovering the circumstances that relate to the issuance of all types of fiscal paper, there is a phenomenon that we experience more

often than not. During the investigation of a subject, invariably a topic of equal, similar or contrasting interest will come to our attention.

While looking for something else in the index of *The New York Times* for the year 1885, I stumbled on the subject that will follow. The article will give all the necessary background.

A MISTAKE IN THE DATE

ANNOYING THE OLDER TREASURY OFFICIALS.

AN IRREGULARITY FOUND IN PRINTING THE COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES —

WASHINGTON, July 7. — Some of the older Treasury officials are much annoyed at the discovery just made that a number of fifty-dollar compound interest notes issued in 1864, and recently redeemed, bear upon their face the wrong date of the act under which they were issued. This is also the case with a lot of ten-forty coupons issued the same year, which are now found to be dated a year in advance of their enabling act.

In passing upon the accounts and vouchers of the United States Treasurer the First Auditor's office discovered a compound interest note already canceled which from its general appearance created the suspicion that it might be counterfeit. The suspected note, with a few genuine ones, was sent to the Bureau of Printing and Engraving for expert opinion. They were all pronounced good, but attention was called to the fact that the date of the act authorizing their issue had evidently been changed on the plate. This caused First Auditor Chenoweth to hunt after the act referred to, but he could not find it in the *Congressional Globe* on the date indicated, July 2, 1864. Further search among redeemed compound interest notes showed that some were apparently authorized June 30, 1884, and some July 3, 1864.* In the *Congressional Record* of July 2 was found an act passed June 30, but nothing subsequent to that in the way of amendment rewarded the closest search. Secretary Manning could tell nothing about it, neither could Treasurer Jordan. Finally when all the officials got together the conclusion was reached that there was nothing fraudulent in the matter.

* This appears to be a misprint. The other authorizing act was passed on 3 March 1863.

Whoever had issued the order for the engraving of the compound interest note plate had read the law passed June 30, 1864, in the *Record* of July 2, 1864, and had taken it for granted the act was passed on the date under which it was printed. Then employees who had been in the department during the war remembered that this error had been discovered in a few days and that orders were given to change the date on the plate. In all these years nothing had occurred to call close attention to the notes and the circumstance was forgotten.

The First Auditor was certain at first that a grand steal had been unearthed, but now that it is satisfactorily explained he thinks that the circumstance is evidence of the condition of things at the seat of Federal Government during the last year of the war. The discovery has set the clerks in the department rummaging through a lot of old redeemed war issues. They have found that the date of the enabling act of the ten-forty coupons was printed March 3, 1863, when it should have been 1864. Other errors of this kind will probably be found, now that everybody's attention is directed to dates. Controller Cannon does not think there is anything surprising in these cases, considering the time and circumstances under which the money was issued.

On 14 July there was an article that reconfirmed many of the statements in the earlier one. Controller [sic] Durham decided that the note was genuine, issued under and by virtue of the Act of 30 June 1864. He went on to say that "the note conforms in every particular to the requirements of said act; that it was unnecessary to inscribe on the note the date of the act under which it was issued; that the inscription on the note, 'July 2, 1864,' was done through mistake."

"The Controller [sic] cites several decisions of the Supreme Court to sustain his decision." He estimated that about \$15,000,000 of the erroneously dated notes were issued, and approximately \$10,000 were outstanding at the time.

Upon reading, or hearing about the mistake in printing, most citizens, at that time, were probably anxious to redeem the "error" notes. If such a mistake occurred today, collectors would be searching for the notes, even willing to pay a premium to get one. And, if one is uncovered, a premium over and above the collector value will be paid.

To the best of my knowledge I have never heard of an existing note of this type with the incorrect date. So, unless examples are brought forward, we can assume that most, if not all \$10,000 was redeemed. ■



A \$50 compound interest bearing treasury note with the authorized date of June 30th, 1864. The portrait of Alexander Hamilton was engraved by Owen G. Hanks. The vignette on the left is entitled Loyalty, it was engraved by Charles Burt.

* * * * *

Chidester Stage

(continued from p. 5)

Old stage coach and railroad passes dated in the 1880s were found in a dresser drawer in the Chidester home. Many other stage coach lines in the west, and even some railroads, sent passes to Chidester in exchange for his pass. These very interesting records of these old lines include one from the Western Stage Company, operating in thirteen western states and territories. Others were from the North Louisiana Stage Company; the steam ferryboat "John Overton" connecting Hopefield,

Arkansas, with Memphis; the Great Western Railroad; the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad; and one of his own passes, "Arkansas, Texas and Pacific Mail Co., Camden, Arkansas."

(Pictures of these historic old passes will be found in the book "Arkansas Obsolete Notes and Scrip" to be published in June 1985.)

Those Controversial Late Finished Plates

by

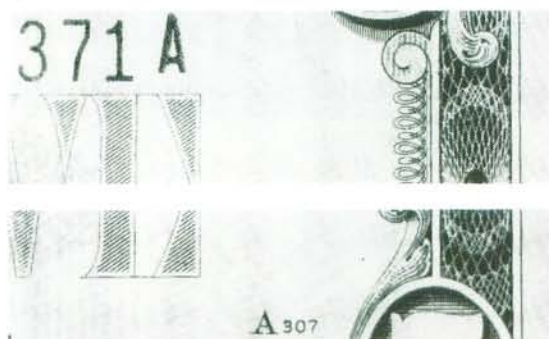
Peter Huntoon

MICHAEL Kane (1984) wrote a very interesting rebuttal to my article (Huntoon, 1984) on late finished plates in which he protests my use of the term instead of "trial plates." The notes of interest are a suite of unusual face and back plates that have macro size plate numbers, yet the numbers themselves belong to the old micro number range. Mr. Kane argues that these plates were the *first* to be made with macro numbers. As such, he considers them to be experimental in nature despite the fact that they were not sent to press until other macro plates of like type were already in use.

Unfortunately Mr. Kane missed a crucial point that invalidates his position. The reality remains that the late finished plates were not the *first* macro plates made. Here is why. Macro plate numbers were not engraved on these special plates until long after the conversion to macro size numbers took place in January 1938. Therefore they could not have been either the *first* macros or *experimental* in any sense of the word.

The manufacture of the plates in question began as early as 1934 in the case of \$20 plate 204. All this means is that plate numbers were assigned to pieces of steel. Other preparatory steps may or may not have been taken at that time. It is certain that no plate numbers were engraved on those plates when they were begun.

When they were finally completed—the last engraving task is the addition of plate numbers—the conversion to macro numbers was already an established, historic fact. Bureau personnel engraved the plates with the then current macro size numbers. There was nothing *first* or *experimental* in this at all. All that was odd was that the micro vintage numbers ended up as macros, thus creating what I consider to be a most unusual variety.



Late finished \$5 silver certificate 307 face plate. Begun on April 6, 1936, as a series of 1934 micro plate, finished July 3, 1942, as a series of 1934A macro plate. Note the conversion to macro numbers was begun in January, 1938, over four years before plate numbers were finally engraved on this plate.

I can illustrate the plate completion process with another story. The first time I visited the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, I was in the company of Chuck O'Donnell. Chuck was researching 1928 and 1934 FRN \$5 face plates at the time and came upon a plate that was "begun" and assigned a plate number in the 1928 series. Its completion was delayed and Chuck discovered that it was finally finished as a 1934 plate. We

wondered at the time if it might have retained the 1928 gold clause instead of the 1934 obligation! We were most excited until someone showed us that *begun* meant only that a number was assigned to a piece of steel, and the particular piece of steel we were concerned about had nothing on it until it was completed as a standard 1934 face plate. The late finished plates discussed above have similar if not identical stories to tell.

Mr. Kane makes the following series of erroneous statements:

There is no doubt the bureau debated, procrastinated, and had innumerable disagreements about these first prototype plates. In fact, if the tables are correct (tables in Huntoon, 1984), the bureau took just over three years from the day the first prototype was struck (sic) until the first macro plate was used in an issuance. This seems like a commensurate time lag considering bureaucratic decision-making, especially such a major change in its printing policies.

Nothing in the record reveals any truth to these statements and assumptions. Once the decision to use macro plate numbers was made in January, 1938, the conversion passed smoothly to all plates including the unfinished, late finished group. The conversion to macro plate numbers appears to have been no big deal at all.

Mr. Kane demands to know why I "insist on refuting Chuck O'Donnell's" work. One point that I certainly wish to clarify is that my intent was not to impugn Chuck's contributions. Chuck remains one of my oldest friends in this hobby—our association dates from 1963—and we have shared a fine working relationship for years as we pick away at mutual research interests. I got lucky and found new data on the late finished varieties that Chuck did not have at his disposal when he wrote his catalog. Once I discovered the true reason for these varieties, I would have been remiss in not sharing the information with you.

The following acknowledgement summarizes my appreciation for Chuck's work "Chuck O'Donnell, by cataloguing these varieties, stimulated my interest in them." (Huntoon, 1982).

In my 1984 article, I concluded:

The late finished plates do not owe their origin to experimentation as first thought; however they are every bit as unique and interesting. They do, in my opinion, constitute an interesting minor variety.

Leon Goodman wrote me several years ago and described the discovery of the late finished varieties. He says: "I had discovered the 86 and 87, and later the 307. Chuck O'Donnell discovered the 204 at approximately the same time." No mention was made of \$1 back 470. I do not know who came up with the "trial" theory: Chuck, Leon, or John Schwartz. ■

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Railroad Notes and Scrip of the United States, the Confederate States and Canada

by RICHARD T. HOOBER

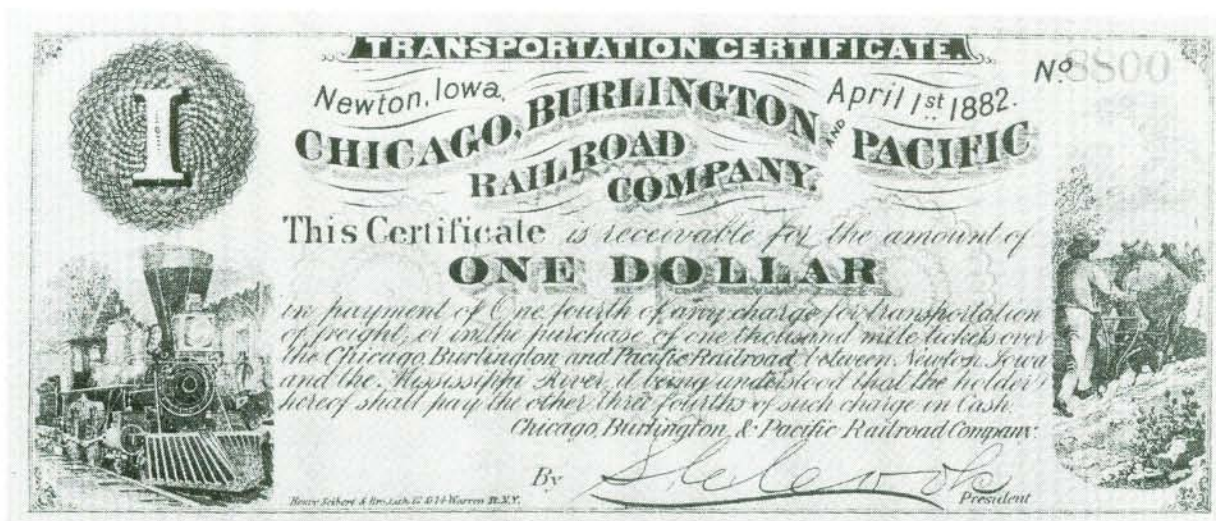
(Continued from PM No. 114, Page 278)

NEWTON—CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

The line was incorporated January 29, 1880. On April 1, 1882, it was sold to the Central Iowa Railway Co., which guaranteed redemption of the issued notes.

23. 1.00 (L) Locomotive, 1 above. (C) Green 1. (R) Farmer plowing with two horses.
Date—April 1st, 1882.
Imprint—Henry Seibert & Bro. Lith. 12 & 14, Warren St. N.Y.

R7



Iowa No. 23.

LOUISIANA

BATON ROUGE—BATON ROUGE, GROSSE-TETE & OPELOUSAS RAILROAD COMPANY

1. 1.00 (L) Indian on cliff, ONE DOLLAR. (C) Train on viaduct. (R) ONE DOLLAR. Red and black print. Ornamental green reverse.
Date—July 1, 1873.
Imprint—Corlies, Macy & Co. Stationers, 39 Massau St. N.Y.

R7

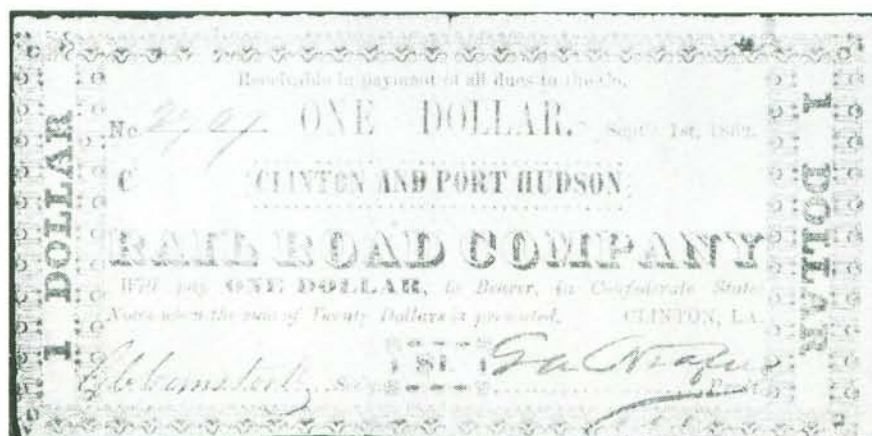
CLINTON—CLINTON & PORT HUDSON RAILROAD COMPANY

The road was incorporated February 7, 1833, and a narrow-gauge track was laid between the two towns, a distance of 22 miles. This road was sold under foreclosure March 5, 1853, and a new company was formed to acquire the property. The company also owned two miles of line running from Port Hudson to Port Hickey. In October 1889, nine miles from Clinton to Ethel were deeded to the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railway, and in December 1899, the remainder was sold to the Financial Improvement Co.



Louisiana No. 1.

- | | | | |
|----|------|--|----|
| 2. | 25¢ | (L&R) 25 CENTS in panel. | |
| 3. | 50¢ | Similar to No. 2, except for denomination. | R5 |
| 4. | 1.00 | Similar to No. 2, except for denomination. | R5 |

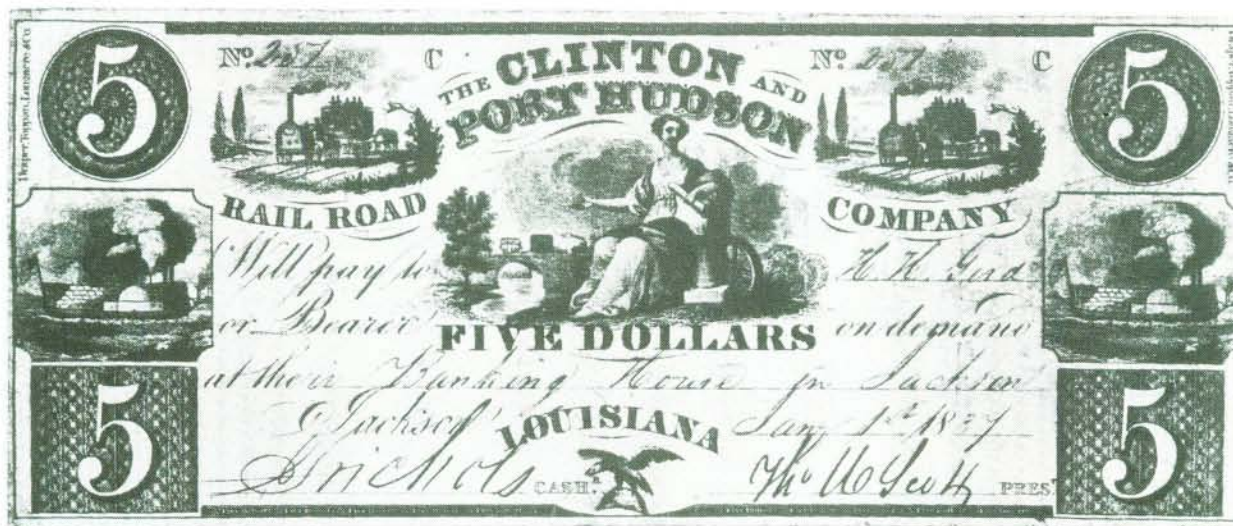


Louisiana No. 4.

- | | | | |
|-----|--------|--|----|
| 5. | 2.00 | Similar to No. 2, except for denomination. | R5 |
| 6. | 3.00 | Similar to No. 2, except for denomination. | R6 |
| 7. | 5.00 | No description. | R7 |
| 8. | 10.00 | No description. | R7 |
| 9. | 20.00 | (L) 20, train above and below. (R) Two women with shield bearing XX, 20 in lower corner. | R6 |
| 10. | 50.00 | No description. | R7 |
| 11. | 100.00 | No description.
Date—Sept. 1, 1862.
Imprint—Draper, Toppan, Longacre & Co. Phila. & N.Y. | R7 |

- 11A. 5.00 (L&R) Riverboat, 5 above and below. (C) Commerce seated, between trains.
Date—Jan. 1, 1837, part ink.
Imprint: Draper, Toppan, Longacre & Co.

R7



Louisiana No. 11A.

JACKSON—CLINTON & PORT HUDSON RAILROAD COMPANY

12. 10.00 No description. R7
13. 20.00 No description. R7

JEFFERSON CITY—JEFFERSON CITY RAILROAD

14. 3.00 No description. R7

MONROE—VICKSBURG, SHREVEPORT & TEXAS RAILROAD COMPANY

The company was chartered in 1853 and opened in 1861. It ran from Delta to the Texas state line, a distance of 190 miles. Later, the road was reorganized as the North Louisiana & Texas Railroad. Following damage incurred during the war, the line was reopened in 1870. Reorganization occurred in December 1879, under the title of Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Railroad. As a result of subsequent mergers, the road eventually came under the control of the Illinois Central Railroad.

15. 25¢ (C) Train in green. (R) 25 in upper corner. R4
16. 50¢ (C) Train. (R) 50 in green. R4
17. 50¢ (L) Red 50. (R) "Receivable for all duties" R3
18. 1.00 (L) Red ONE. (R) "Receivable for all duties" R3
19. 1.00 (L) Indian woman. (C) Green train. (R) Ornamental panel. R3
20. 1.00 (L) Ornamental panel. (C) Green train. (R) 1 above, ONE below. R4
21. 2.00 (L) Justice. (C) Train. R4

The Enigmatic Stephen Girard

by
Edward Schuman

HISPANIOLA is the second largest island in the West Indies, located between Cuba and Puerto Rico. Christopher Columbus discovered the island in 1492 and claimed it for Spain. The first French settlers were pirates who used the small island of Tortue, north of Hispaniola as a base in the 1600s. Spain recognized French rule of the western part of the island in 1697. The French brought African slaves to farm their great plantations, but treated them so brutally that numerous uprisings took place. The result of one of these insurrections ultimately affected the destiny of the United States and the life of Stephen Girard.



Stephen Girard was born near Bordeaux in France on the 24th of May 1750. His father was a sea captain, and the son followed in his footsteps. At an early age, with limited education, young Girard sailed as a cabin boy on a voyage to the West Indies. By the time he was eighteen years old, he was the captain and part owner of the vessel. During the Revolutionary War, he discontinued his life at sea and became a merchant in Philadelphia. He opened a cider bottling establishment, which sold liquor to the soldiers of the Continental Army, and started a grocery business. However, by 1780, at the age of thirty, he had returned to the sea.

It was fate that during one of the slave revolts he had two of his vessels in port. Several of the wealthy French plantation owners gave him their treasures for safekeeping during the fighting. They and their families were subsequently killed by the slaves, leaving Stephen Girard with a huge fortune.

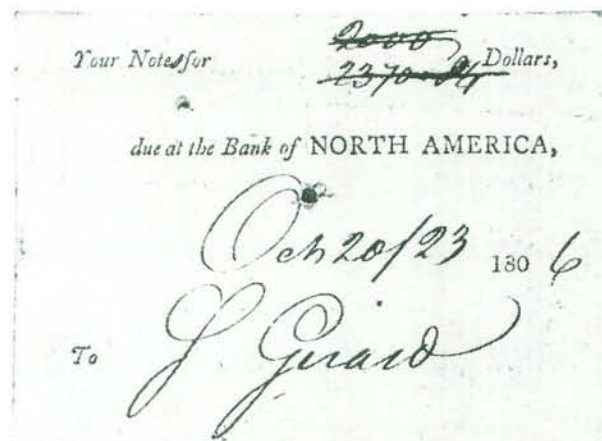
Girard invested heavily in shares of the Bank of the United States. This first bank had been a profitable one. It was authorized to make loans, hold deposits and issue notes. It served as the depository for the funds of the United States. However, many important people still opposed the bank, and when its

charter was up for renewal it was denied. On the eve of the beginning of the War of 1812 the U.S. Treasury lost a well managed financial institution. Its shares were easily sold off at a profit due to the surplus of its excellent management.

In 1812, Girard purchased the bank building and commenced operations under his own name. He retained the officers of the old institution, and continued its successful operation. Girard was the financial benefactor to the United States Government during this war. He made large advances to the government. In 1814, when the treasury could only obtain \$20,000 out of a proposed loan of \$5,000,000, he advanced the sum promptly. When the government did not have the necessary funds to pay the interest on the national debt during the same year, he wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury and offered to wait for his money, or, to receive it in treasury notes.

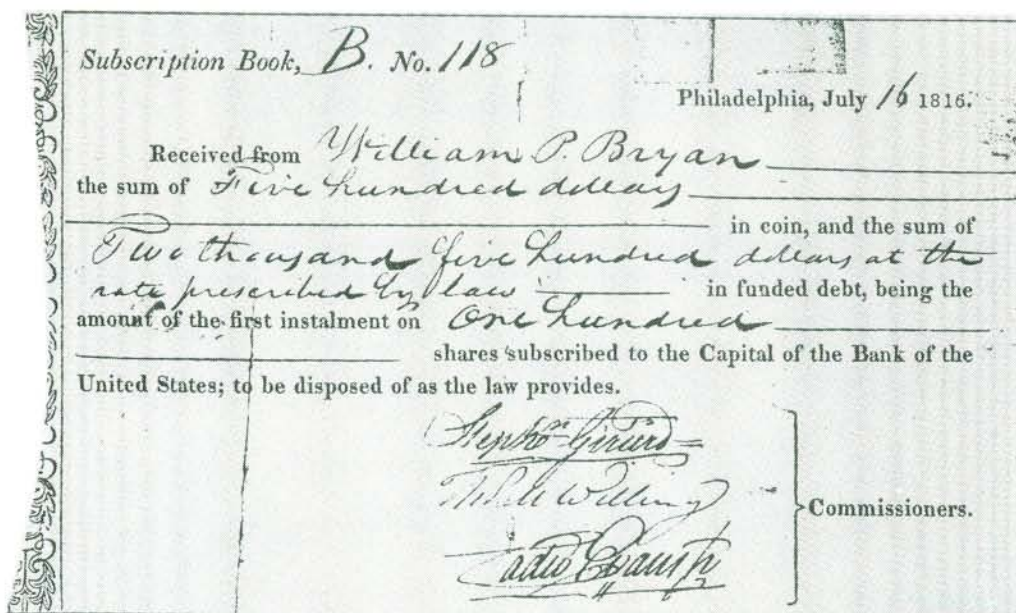
When the Second Bank of the United States was established in 1816, Girard played an important part in its operation, and served as a commissioner and director. His signature appears on an illustrated subscription book receipt.

He was active in banking from the early years of the century. Banking receipts issued to Stephen Girard from the Bank of North America and the Bank of Pennsylvania, as well as the First Bank of the United States, are in the author's collection. Most are for sums in the thousands of dollars, which perhaps would correspond to millions today.



The character of Girard is totally different from his role as a banker. Due to a childhood accident at sea, his face was badly disfigured and he had lost an eye. This seems to have soured his disposition and throughout his life most people considered him unapproachable. He was a miser, ready to take advantage of any legal technicality to avoid paying a bill. He demanded the most from his employees and gave in return only their basic wages. He personified the Scrooge character of Charles Dickens perfectly. He was inhospitable, and his appearance was forbidding. By 1812 he had become partially deaf, and in 1830, a year before he died, he lost the sight of his remaining eye. He was a disbeliever in Christianity, and had named his ships after noted French free-thinkers.

At his death in 1831, his estate amounted to more than \$9,000,000, the bulk of which he bequeathed for charitable purposes. The City of Philadelphia was given thousands of dollars for public improvement. His will contained nine pages for the disposal of his estate: to the Pennsylvania Hospital, \$30,000; to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, \$20,000; to the Orphan Asylum of Philadelphia, \$10,000 and a like amount to the Philadelphia public schools.



A Bank of the United States subscription receipt signed by Stephen Girard.



A check drawn on the Girard Bank in Philadelphia.

He contributed \$10,000 to the City of Philadelphia for the distribution of fuel to the poor every winter and the same amount to the Society for the Relief of distressed masters of ships. Five hundred thousand dollars was given to the City of Philadelphia for street and building improvements, and \$300,000 for improvements in canal navigation in Pennsylvania.

Girard's principal bequest was \$2,000,000 for the erection of a building, which he had designed down to the most minute details, as part of the will, to be used as a college for orphans. By a provision of the will, no missionary or minister of any sect whatever is to hold any position in the college, nor to be admitted to the premises even as a visitor. The object in Girard's words was "to keep the tender minds of the orphans who are to derive advantages from this bequest free from the excitement which clashing doctrines and sectarian controversy are so apt to produce" leaving them free to choose on their entrance into active

life 'such religious tenets as their mature reason may enable them to prefer.'"

Girard Avenue, a major thoroughfare in Philadelphia, bears his name as does Girard College. There have been several banks with the Girard name. The illustrated 1868 check has been pen altered from the Girard Bank to the Girard National Bank. A broken bank note for \$1, printed by the American Banknote Company, is from the same era. Girard, Pa. is a city that also bears his name.

Presently the Girard Bank and Trust Company, a major bank in Philadelphia, is carrying the banking name into the present.

One must wonder about the fate of this man, as well as the United States, if he had not had his vessels anchored in Hispaniola at a most propitious time. ■

The material for this article is taken from the *Appletons Cyclopaedia of American Biography* published in 1896. The line drawing of Stephen Girard along with the facsimile of his signature is from the same book.

DISCOUNT COUPONS PASSED AS CASH

by FORREST W. DANIEL



The notorious Chicago Store "counterfeit" bill.

(This is a follow-up to, "Two Discount Coupons From Dakota Territory." See *Paper Money* No. 103, p. 12.)

WHEN Peter E. Sandager and Jacob P. Birder, young merchants doing business as The Chicago Store, ordered a printing of discount coupons from Krebs Lithographing Company in Cincinnati, they little knew what mischief they would cause a decade later. The coupons allowed a \$1.00 discount on purchases of at least \$10.00 when they were distributed from the Chicago Store in Grafton, Dakota Territory, in 1884, and it is assumed the coupons served their immediate purpose. In 1893 the coupons began to appear in trade, passed as bank notes, in towns some distance from Grafton — and caused one notorious case in Grafton.

The instability caused in August and September by the Panic of 1893 may have contributed to the acceptance of the "funny" money. At least that was the suggestion of the *Mayville Farmer* newspaper after three had been passed as \$10.00 bills by a hobo in Hillsboro. Certified checks, warehouse storage tickets, scrip and clearing house certificates were being used in place of United States currency, so there is some understanding that a bill resembling, even in a faint way, a bank note would be accepted at first glance. But most people eventually took a closer look at the bills — often too late — and realized they were worthless.

On October 24 John Larson of Fisher, Minn., used one of the Chicago Store discount coupons to pay a bill of \$6.00 at Grater & Sundet's saloon in Crookston. Back on the street he told how he had paid the bill and received change for a \$10.00 bill that cost him nothing. He was, however, arrested by Chief of Police Louis Gonyea and taken before Judge Gossman. Larson explained it was only a joke, but the judge did not see any humor in it and made him redeem the bill and pay court costs. Larson was then released.

Isolated cases of passing the bills got little publicity: the store owner absorbed his loss or the culprit was forced to make restitution. Another bill was passed in Crookston about two weeks later and from then on publicity about the swindle exposed at least some of its extent.

P.J. McCrystal and Peter Wallace, laborers on a ditching project at Beltrami, Minn., bought fifty-five cents worth of drinks at the California Wine House and received \$9.45 in change. The bartender upon looking closely at the bill saw it was no good and called Chief Gonyea to arrest the men. When they were searched only \$4.45 was found; but Gonyea was not satisfied and another search was made. That time a \$5.00 bill was found, and, because it was wet, appeared to have been in the mouth of one of the men during the first search. The men were held for the arrival of United States Attorney Hay.

Counterfeit Money

At a hearing before Justice Louis E. Gossman's court a few days later both men were discharged on a charge of petit larceny. It is not mentioned but possible they made restitution to the California Wine House. Immediately upon their discharge by Justice Gossman, both were arrested by Deputy U.S. Marshal Goodner and taken before U.S. Circuit Court Commissioner C.O. Christianson where they were charged with counterfeiting. Both pleaded not guilty and were held in \$300 bail for examination the following Saturday.

U.S. District Attorney Hay questioned several witnesses. Knute Nuland, the bartender, stated the men bought fifty-five cents worth of drinks and offered the ten-dollar store bill in payment remarking that it was Canadian currency. While somewhat suspicious he gave them change. Chief Gonyea testified he found \$9.45 on the accused. J. C. Anderson said

McCrystal and Wallace asked him earlier to change the bill and he told them it was no good. J.W. Lawrence, Minneapolis, special agent of the treasury department, stated the bill would be called a counterfeit inasmuch as it was made to represent a treasury bill.

McCrystal said he was a cook for the ditching crew and that he had never seen the bill before. He said the bill he spent at the California Wine House was good United States money. Wallace testified he never had the bill in his possession and the only time he saw it was when it was used to pay for the drinks. Attorney Hay asked Commissioner Christianson to hold the men for the grand jury to be held in Minneapolis. Bond was set at \$500 each and the men were escorted to Minneapolis by Deputy Marshal Goodner.

After the hearing a reporter for the *Crookston Times* asked Agent Lawrence about passing bills of the Chicago Store type and what penalty was attached to such an act. Lawrence said the penalty for passage and issuance of counterfeit money was imprisonment for from one to fifteen years. In the case of the Chicago Store bills, he said he believed the owners of the store could not be prosecuted since the bills were put into circulation a number of years earlier — "before there was any law against using a fac-simile of a treasury note as an advertising scheme." He said he had been in correspondence with the store in regard to the bills, and they said none had been distributed for some time.

Lawrence set out to investigate the extent of the swindle and to try to find the source of the "counterfeit" bills. He again arrested John Larson, the prosperous farmer from Fisher; this time on a charge of counterfeiting. Larson was taken before Commissioner Christianson and pleaded not guilty; he said he was not ready for examination and his case was postponed until November 29. Larson was known as a man of integrity and an excellent citizen, according to acquaintances. At the arraignment a week later, Larson was accused of passing counterfeit money. He was represented by counsel who fought the case on grounds that the bill was not a counterfeit bill but an advertising scheme by the Grafton store. Larson was held to the grand jury in St. Paul in \$200 bond, which he furnished.

Agent Lawrence traveled to Grafton, N. Dak., in an attempt to locate the source of the bills, two or three of which had been passed as far away as St. Paul and Minneapolis, he said.

The Chicago Store, which issued the bills, was out of business, and the successor merchant, W.W. Reyleck, said that about 5,000 of the bills, which were actually discount coupons, had been printed about nine years earlier. They were mailed out with advertising circulars, "a common promotional method of the time. It was said there was hardly a house in the area that did not have at least two or three of the bills. People around Grafton knew what the bills were. Jacob Birder, a partner in the store that issued the bills, was a banker in nearby Park River and he, too, may have received a visit from Agent Lawrence.

The Grafton Case

Earlier cases were recalled when publicity about passing the Grafton "bills" in Crookston appeared in many newspapers. Agent Lawrence's investigation in Grafton was not without local publicity, and a resident informed him about a case in July and

insisted upon having the passer arrested. As in many cases the recipient of the bill accepted the loss, although not without rancor, until it became known that a victim did have some recourse in law.

John Harrington was a well-known personality around the blind pigs of Grafton. On July 7, 1893, he passed a very dirty, almost illegible bill to Louise Burton for valuable consideration. Miss Burton, an inmate of a local house of ill repute, gave Harrington \$6.00 in change before she noticed the nature of the bill. She demanded her money back but Harrington refused to pay it over. Not only did he refuse to repay the cash, he insisted on "joshing" her about it. By December she'd had enough.

Harrington was arrested by U.S. Marshal Albert F. Price and brought before U.S. Commissioner Robert M. Carothers. He denied passing bad money, but Carothers held him under \$500 bond to the next grand jury. In lieu of bond Harrington was placed in the care of Sheriff John O. Fadden. It was reported "the bill is a deceptive looking piece of paper, and might readily be mistaken for money by lamp light." That statement may be a comment upon the condition of paper money in general since the bill itself is almost impossible to read in daylight.

While Harrington was in jail in Grand Forks, the case of Pat McCrystal was brought before a grand jury in St. Paul. On January 11 he was indicted for counterfeiting. Judge A.D. Thomas was sitting in St. Paul and may have heard the case. The court found the bill was not a counterfeit of government, or, bank notes, and consequently they could not convict McCrystal on that charge. *The Crookston Times* commented that the judgment would probably settle the other cases of similar nature, which had not yet come to trial. The editor mentioned the case in Grand Forks and said it, too, might not come to trial as a result of the case in Minnesota.

On March 3, 1894, Chief Louis Gonyea of Crookston was instructed to serve subpoenas upon Misses Lida Mountrail (Moun-treuil) and Louise Burton to appear as witnesses before the United States grand jury in Bismarck, N. Dak., investigating the Grafton note case. It appears Miss Burton had changed locations since December. Newspapers along the route mentioned that marshals escorting witnesses to the grand jury had a number of women in their charge.

John Harrington was arraigned on a charge of passing counterfeit money in the form of one of the Grafton Chicago Store coupons and securing change from an innocent person in the transaction. He was also charged with possession of the bill with intention to pass it to an unsuspecting party. He was given twenty-four hours in which to plead.

Harrington finally came to trial before Judge Thomas in Bismarck on March 13, 1894. In his opening statement Defense Attorney S.L. Glaspell charged the indictment was insufficient. He said the bill, which was passed, did not come within the provisions of statute, which provided punishment for passage of counterfeit United States obligations and securities. He claimed, in addition, the bill was not in likeness or similitude of any obligation of the United States; that the wording of the bill did not purport to make it an obligation of the United States, and that its being similar in size, shape and color was not sufficient to establish similarity with government currency.

he was rewarded by finding a five dollar bill, which one of the men had held in his mouth during the first examination, as it was all wet.

We give a fac simile of the bill which is just a trifle smaller than a genuine ten dollar note:



At the first glance the bill seems to be all right, and no doubt could be passed successfully on any person who was not used to handling paper money of that denomination.

The men will be held until the arrival of United States Attorney Hay, who has been notified, and will probably arrive

Fac-simile of the Chicago Store bill printed by the *Crookston Times*.

The prosecution argued that it was not necessary for a bill to be worded after the fashion of a treasury note to make it a counterfeit in the meaning of the statute; that it was enough that its general appearance, size and shape and color deceive the casual and unsuspecting observer. The arguments, citing numerous earlier decisions, occupied the entire morning.

Testimony was taken in the afternoon. It was established that Harrington had gone to a house of ill fame, passed the bill upon an inmate of the house and received \$6.00 in good money. Testimony was also taken relating to whether or not the bill would be likely to deceive. Arguments lasted until about 3 o'clock, when Judge Thomas charged the jury.

The jury was out only "a few moments," and returned a verdict of guilty on the second count, that of having the note in his possession and intending to use it.

Before sentence was passed the following morning, Defense Attorney Glaspell appeared for John Harrington and moved for an arrest of judgment. He argued the insufficiency of the indictment in that it did not allege the defendant had knowledge that the obligation in his possession was a forged obligation. Judge Thomas heard the argument and suspended sentencing the accused until the next term of United States Court at Fargo. Attorneys were told to present briefs of the law on the subject and final arguments and the case would be decided then. Glaspell had bought his client another ten weeks in jail. On June 1, John Harrington, "the Grafton dealer in counterfeit money" was fined \$250.00. He had been in jail since December.

Coda

Two boys, aged fourteen and seventeen years, purchased an accordion in Grand Forks on October 17; they paid for the instrument with a \$10 bill, which turned out to be one of the Grafton coupons. They received \$5 in change and disappeared. Grand Forks police searched all day and were unable to find the "youthful financiers." Police finally did get a lead that the boys were from Fisher, Minn., and Officer Hans Ellingson was sent over to bring them back for trial.

The boys were located in Fisher, but upon advice of the local marshal they refused to return to Grand Forks. The boys did return the money they received in change and, although it was not reported in the newspaper it is supposed, the accordion. The boys said they got the bill from a Grafton blind pig operator. ■

NOTE:

- * A detail not known when "Two Discount Coupons From Dakota Territory" was published: *Paper Money*, Vol. 22, No. 1, Jan./Feb., 1983.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

The following agencies supplied source material that made this article possible: State Historical Society of North Dakota; North Dakota State Library Commission; Minnesota Historical Society; Federal Archives and Records Center, Kansas City, MO.; the office of the Clerk of the U.S. District Court, Bismarck, North Dakota.

NEWSPAPER SOURCES:

Minnesota: *Crookston Times*, *St. Paul Pioneer Press*.
North Dakota: Bismarck: *Daily Tribune*, *Paladium*, *Fargo Forum*;
Grand Forks: *Daily Herald*, *Northwest News*, *Plainedealer*;
Grafton: *Weekly News and Times*, *Jamestown Weekly Alert*, *Mayville Farmer*.

Series 1923 One Dollar Silver Certificate Changeovers

F237/238, H59/60

by

Robert M. Lane

RECENTLY I acquired the F237/238, H59/60 changeover pair of the 1923 \$1 silver certificates. Curiosity compelled me to look for the earliest possible pair of changeovers in this series, and I was determined, if possible, to find the lowest serial number block. When I first purchased this block from Graeme Ton, Jr., he mentioned that he thought it was a very early changeover.

Chuck O'Donnell called Nancy Green, librarian of the American Numismatic Association and she immediately sent over two articles from *The Numismatist* of 1928. In the November issue of that year the following observation was printed:

Farran Zerbe reports that a novelty for collectors has been discovered on the notes introducing Woods' name; in that pane, sets of four notes bear numbers between panes of notes with Speelman's name.

An illustrative set is at hand, says Mr. Zerbe. Three panes of four notes each, are numbered X53742489D,—90, 91 and 92, Speelman; 93, 94, 95 and 96, Woods, and 97, 98, 99 and 00, Speelman. All of these are the left-hand pane with location letters A, B, C, D. The same novelty appears on right-hand panes with location letters E, F, G, H.

Credit is due an alert numismatic eye for the discovery. The various notes with Speelman's name numbered relating to, but higher than, notes with Woods' name that have been seen show that a good quantity of the novelty was issued.

In the December issue of *The Numismatist* of 1928, William A. Philpott, Jr. states that his Dallas Club had discovered the Y-D blocks, and they were the left hand panes with the location letters of A, B, C and D. The last two figures were identical with those cited by Mr. Zerbe in New York. The numbers were: Y70252889D, 90, 91 and 92 with Speelman signatures;

Y70258893, 94 and 95 with Woods signatures; and Y70258897, 98, 99 and [9]00 with Speelman signatures.

Once again I wrote to the ANA, this time Tom Acker came up with an article from *Paper Money*, Vol. 10, 1971. This article was written and documented by the well known writer and respected dealer Frank Nowak. The article is entitled, "Series of 1923 One Dollar Bills." Mr. Nowak lists all observed block letter combinations. In Table II the observed block letter combinations were: AB, DB, EB, HB, KB, MB, NB, RB, TB, VB, XB, YB, ZB, AD, BD, ED, HD, KD, MD, ND, RD, TD, VD, XD, YD, ZD, AE, BE and *D. Signatures on these notes are Harley V. Speelman, Register of the U.S. Treasury and Frank White, Treasurer of the United States.

In Table III of Mr. Nowak's article the observed block letter combinations are: VD, XD, ZD, AE, BE, and *D. Signatures on these notes are Walter O. Woods and Frank White. I do not know why the BB block was not used. However, I believe that Mr. Nowak's reasoning on double alphabetic blocks does make sense.

I personally believe, along with Graeme Ton, that the WD block was not used as that was the split when the Bureau of Engraving and Printing changed the signatures from the F237, H59 to F238, H60. To highlight this change of signatures, they intended on starting with block XD on the F238, H60, skipping from block VD to XD. Somehow, and probably because the BEP might have had some "holdover" plates from the F237, H59, some VD blocks were issued with the Woods-White signatures.

Mr. Nowak lists in Table III the observed low serial number V78216282D with the signatures of Woods—White on F238, H60. My changeover pair has the serial number V78018892D for the F238, H60; this is 197,390 lower than the figure cited by Mr. Nowak.

Location letters of A, B, C and D were listed by Mr. Philpott and those of A, B, C and D, as well as E, F, G and H by Mr. Zerbe. Signatures were not mixed on a sheet. For instance the sheet that would be F237, H59 would all have Speelman—White signatures, and a sheet of F238, H60 would have Woods-White signatures. The notes would receive the signatures on the second printing. Then the sheet of notes was inserted for a third printing of serial numbers, seals, and for these large size notes, the series. The serial numbers would be consecutive, but the sheets were prepared as all F237, H59, or, all F238, H60. Therefore, some of the consecutive numbered notes would have different signatures. The end result would be that any changeovers would be the first or last note combined with the first or the last note of the following sheet. Accordingly, all changeovers would have position codes AD, DA, EH or HE; my pair has position code AD.

Further, in Table II of his article Mr. Nowak lists the highest face plate number as 8303; my pair has face plate numbers A7803 on serial number V78018893D and D62 on serial number V78018892D. The highest plate number in this case may or may not make a difference. The fact that my changeover of F238, H60 with serial number V78018892 is 197,390 lower than the serial number listed as low in the Nowak article.

Mr. Zerbe and Mr. Philpott both noticed their changeovers five years after the series was issued. It becomes obvious that my VD block precedes both of these blocks and the serial number of my notes are the lowest serial numbers of all the blocks mentioned.

Finally, I think that I have produced some very conclusive evidence that I not only have the earliest known F237/238, H59/60 changeovers, but very possibly have the ORIGINAL changeovers. I will continue to feel this way until proof to the contrary is presented by person or museum.

I have had great fun compiling this information with the help of others, and feel more than ever that in doing such research the value of my \$1 silver certificate 1923 VD block of the F237/238, H59/60 changeovers will certainly be enhanced, not so much monetarily, but as a unique collectible. ■

References

- Frank Nowak, "Series 1923 One Dollar Bills," *Paper Money*, Vol. 10, No. 1, 1971, p. 3.
 William A. Philpott, Jr., *The Numismatist*, December, 1928, p. 727.
 Farran Zerbe, *The Numismatist*, November 1928, p. 672.
 Nancy Green, Tom Acker, Chuck O'Donnell and Graeme Ton, Jr., all contributed; for their assistance I am grateful.

WANTED!

Black & White Pictures of National Bank Notes for Inclusion in the S.P.M.C. Paper Money Library of National Bank Notes

Joe Kinney
Curator

1133 Lilliam Way,
Los Angeles, CA 90038
(213) 465-7056



THE END

1935

Mar. 11. The printing of National Bank Currency Ser. 1929 was suddenly stopped, about 11 A.M. Orders on presses were not finished.

Orders for Bot. Dis. Spirits and Revenue were immediately put on presses.

(entry in a Bureau of Engraving and Printing diary found by Peter Huntoon)

1929 1935 NATIONAL BANK NOTE VARIETIES

BY...

M. OWEN WARNS

NLG

SUPPLEMENT XIV Additions to the 1929-1935 National Bank issues previously reported

RECENTLY SURFACED NOTES AND CHARTERS

CONTINUING with our on-going endeavours to seek out the remaining unreported notes and charters of the 1929-1935 National Bank Note Services we are pleased to add those that have surfaced since the last update that appeared in Supplement XIII of Paper Money #110, the amounts are:

surfaced notes reported and recorded	—	238
surfaced charters reported for first time (asterisk to the left of charter)	—	53

\$100. NOTE SURFACES FROM A BANK ESTABLISHED 114 YEARS AGO

The First National Bank of Shelbyville, Illinois was granted charter No. 2128 in October of 1971 when it was capitalized at \$100,000. The initial bank officers were William Middlesworth the president with J.W. Powers the cashier. The bank issued notes during the three primary periods, the First, Second and Third Charter series of notes issues. The note shown above surfaced fifty four years after it was issued in 1931 and was the 145th note of the 216 Ty-I \$100 notes issued.

(Illustration courtesy of C. E. Hillard)



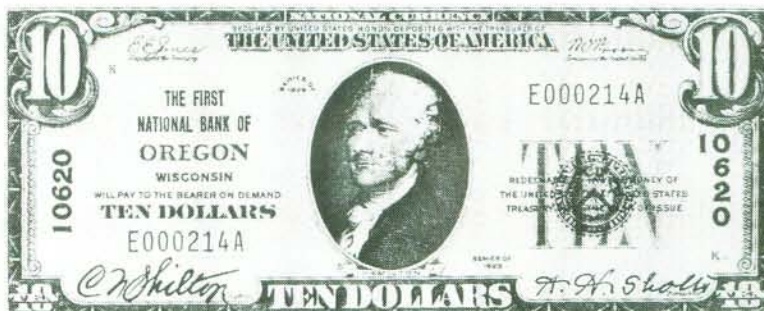
The First National Bank of Springville, Pennsylvania was granted Charter 11393 in July of 1919. This bank liquidated on September 14, 1933 and was absorbed on that date by The First And Farmers National Bank of Montrose, Charter 2223, situated in a remote area some ten miles to the northeast. Springville's population hovered around the 500 mark over the years. Charter 11393 issued 4170 Ty-I \$10s.

(Illustration courtesy, Eric Vicker)

TWO STATE NATIONAL BANK TITLE

The First National Bank of Oregon, Wisconsin was granted charter 10620 on May 25, 1914 with a capital of \$25,000. The bank was placed into conservatorship in April of 1933, with receivership finally occurring six months later. Notes issued: 1536 \$10s, 372 \$20s.

(Illustration courtesy Thomas R. Snyder)



SITUATED SOME 20 MILES SOUTH OF THE CANADIAN BORDER, POPULATION - 1813

The Farmers National Bank of Chinook, Montana was established on June 3, 1911 when granted Charter 10053. The bank was capitalized at \$25,000. This bank took over the assets and assumed the circulation of the First National Bank of Chinook, Charter 6097 that had been established in 1902 and went into voluntary liquidation on April 30, 1930. Charter 10053 issued 828 Ty-I \$20s.

(Reported by Del Bertschy, illustration by Tom Snyder)



The First National Bank of Chilton, Wisconsin was established on July 31, 1901 when it was granted Charter 5933. It was capitalized at \$50,000. The bank was placed in conservatorship in June of 1933, followed by receivership on December 7 of the same year. The bank issued \$5s, \$10s and \$20s. Type-I notes. Charter 5933 issued 9714 \$5 notes.

(Illustration courtesy of Thomas R. Snyder)

RECENTLY SURFACED NOTES REPORTED AND RECORDED

(an asterisk (*) indicates the first note known from the charter)

ARKANSAS

10087 Arkadelphia ... \$20.

CALIFORNIA

9546 Cochran ... 10.
12787 Santa Monica ... 10.

CONNECTICUT

709 Litchfield ... 20.
1202 New Haven ... 20.
1360 Danielson ... 5.
12846 New Britain ... 20.

DELAWARE

1420 Wilmington ... 5.

FLORIDA

9926 Ocala ... 5.
12546 Daytona Beach ... 20.
12905 Clearwater ... 5.
13300 West Palm Beach ... 20.

GEORGIA

4963 Waycross ... 20.
* 5264 Carrollton ... 20.
* 6002 Fort Gaines ... 20.
* 6082 Fitzgerald ... 10.
* 8848 Washington ... 10.

IDAHO

2972 Lewiston ... 5.

ILLINOIS

1723 Tuscola ... 100.
2128 Shelbyville ... 100.
2287 Pekin ... 5.

* 5086 Mendota ... 5.
6219 Saint Charles ... 20.
* 8374 Sidell ... 10.
* 9435 Shawneetown ... 10.
* 10397 Brownstown ... 5.
* 11934 Palatine ... 5.
* 12873 Chicago ... 5.
13605 Robinson ... 100.
* 13666 Stockton ... 5.

INDIANA

111 Madison ... 5.
4678 North Vernon ... 50.
5278 Montpelier ... 5.
6699 New Harmony ... 20.
8956 Tennyson ... 10.
9540 Clay City ... 20.
9562 Oakland City ... 5.

IOWA

15 Davenport ... 100.
1726 Ottumwa ... 50.
1815 Elkater ... 10.
3055 Red Oak ... 20.
5412 Chelsea ... 10.
5738 Essex ... 10.
6737 Churdan ... 10.
6975 Remsen ... 5.
8603 Albia ... 20.
13766 Humbolt ... 10.
14041 Villisca ... 5, 10.

KANSAS

3463 Pittsburgh ... 20.
4284 Junction City ... 100.
7226 LeHarpe ... 5.
8307 Harper ... 20.

11775 Clyde ... 5.
12694 Hosington ... 20.

KENTUCKY

1599 Paducah ... 10.
1720 Lexington ... 5.
7605 Manchester ... 20.
12243 Harlan ... 10.

MAINE

4188 Pittsfield ... 20.
13750 Norway ... 20.

MARYLAND

3585 Elicott City ... 20.

MASSACHUSETTS

708 Athol ... 20.
895 Conway ... 10, 20.
996 Plymouth ... 5.
1260 Pittsfield ... 10.
* 3073 Ayer ... 20.
4013 Lenox ... 5, 10.
7452 Danvers ... 10.
* 11868 Arlington ... 5.
11733 Athol ... 20.

MICHIGAN

* 3211 Kalamazoo ... 5.
4413 Reed City ... 20.
6727 Hart ... 5.
7676 Houghton ... 50.
9874 Birmingham ... 20.

MINNESOTA

6321 Dawson ... 5.
11627 Ivanhoe ... 20.

11861 Minneapolis ... 10.
12941 Mahnommen ... 10.

MISSOURI

1809 Jefferson City ... 20.
3268 Maryville ... 5.
* 10367 North Kansas City ... 10.
12506 Saint Louis ... 5.

MONTANA

10053 Chinook ... 20.

NEBRASKA

2807 Columbus ... 20.
3960 Albion ... 5.
4791 Pender ... 100.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

5317 Groveton ... 10.

NEW JERSEY

1222 Burlington ... 5.
1452 Newark ... 10.
4942 Somerville ... 5.
7265 Williamstown ... 20.
7945 Cape May
Court House ... 20.
8007 Pedricktown ... 20.
* 8582 Mays Landing ... 10.
8777 Westwood ... 20.
9268 Bordentown ... 20.
9612 Caldwell ... 20.
11658 Beach Haven ... 5.
12022 Laurel Spgs. ... 20.
12279 Sea Island City ... 5.
* 12606 Yardville ... 5.
12949 Trenton ... 5.

NEW YORK

292	Baldwinsville	10.
963	Troy	20.
981	Pine Plains	10.
1106	Newburgh	5.
1265	Watervliet	20.
1347	Cohoes	20.
1655	Newport	10.
2657	Watertown	10.
3232	Greenport	20.
3245	Salem	10.
4482	Dansville	20.
4711	Schenectady	20.
4914	Beacon	5.
4985	Granville	10.
5037	Mechanicville	10.
5336	Highland	10.
5851	South Glen Falls	10, 20.
5867	Gainesville	5.
6386	Ripley	20.
7588	Salem	20.
8398	Peekskill	20.
9399	Nichols	10.
9804	Poland	10.
9427	Callicoon	10.
9644	Belfast	10.
10016	North Rose	20.
10109	Central Square	10.
10216	Hammond	10.
10623	Gasport	10.
10964	Old Forge	10.
11057	Tannersville	20.
11953	Roosevelt	5.
13037	Interlaken	20.
13441	Buffalo	5.
14078	Cherry Valley	5.

NORTH CAROLINA

6776	Shelby	5.
8844	Graham	10.

NORTH DAKOTA

2792	Casselton	10.
8976	Bowman	5.
11378	Napoleon	20.

OHIO

1447	Cadiz	20.
2449	Hillsboro	20.
2516	Defiance	10.
2577	Mansfield	100.
2705	Georgetown	10.
3234	Milford	20.
5218	Napoleon	10.
7649	Logan	20.
9815	Racine	10.
10479	Athens	20.

OKLAHOMA

5347	Stillwater	5.
5731	Wynnewood	10.
5955	Chelsea	20.
8052	Wewoka	10.
12042	Tulsa	10.

PENNSYLVANIA

324	Newtown	5.
680	Lebanon	20.
2222	McKeesport	100.
2226	Warren	20.
3498	Philadelphia	20.
4098	Scottsdale	10.
4481	Connellsville	10.
4505	Dushore	5.
4818	Ellwood City	5.
5040	Tionesta	20.
5147	Mifflintown	20.
5429	Messoppen	20.
5848	Pitcairn	10.
5855	Carrolltown	10.
5878	Monaca	20.
6442	Gallitzin	10.
6445	Hawley	20.
6799	Shingle House	10.
6944	Burggetstown	10.
6962	Tafford City	10.
7349	New Cumberland	20.
7367	Portage	20.
7405	Hickory	20.
7488	Sykesville	20.
7856	York Springs	20.
8080	McConnellsburg	20.
8190	Vanderbilt	10.
8238	Juniata	5.
8517	Wyoming	5.
8619	McAdoo	10.
9430	Cambridge Sprs.	20.
9503	Point Marion	20.
9507	Seven Valleys	20.
9638	Hopewell	10.
9863	Punxsutawney	20.
11015	New Hope	20.
11115	Ivoma	10.
11370	Jefferson	10.
11393	Springville	10.
11413	Hooversville	5.
11512	Dauphin	20.
12414	Pittsburgh	20.
12530	Jenkintown	10.
13251	Souderton	20.
13940	Tarentum	10.
13947	Scranton	10.

RHODE ISLAND

1492	Newport	100.
13901	Providence	50.

SOUTH CAROLINA

1448	Spartanburg	5.
3809	Sumter	5.
9941	Fort Mill	10.

SOUTH DAKOTA

6792	Tyndall	20.
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TEXAS

2867	Honey Grove	20.
4982	Clarksville	5.
6150	Gatesville	20.
7140	Garland	10, 20.
8581	Greenville	5.

VERMONT

748	Montpelier	5.
1133	Woodstock	5.
1368	Derby Line	5.
6252	Bristol	10.

VIRGINIA

6839	Marion	20.
12240	Emporia	5.

WASHINGTON

5751	Ritzville	5.
9030	Medical Lake	20.
11572	Raymond	20.

c 13439 East Stanwood ... 5.

WEST VIRGINIA

4811	Martinsburg	20.
6377	Phillippi	20.
8751	Gormanian	5.
10219	Fairview	10.
13231	Point Pleasant	20.

WISCONSIN

4312	Rhineland	20.
5933	Chilton	20.
10330	Wisconsin Rapids	20.
10620	Oregon	10.



The Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Ivanhoe Minnesota #11627 was established in March, 1920 and voluntarily liquidated 10 years and 4 months later in the mid-1930s. Type-I notes issued 1410 \$10s and 306 \$20s.

(Illustration courtesy—Thomas M. Denly)

IVANHOE

The legend of Ivanhoe dates back to the 11th. century when chivalry flourished and knighthood was in flower. It was not until 1819 that Sir Walter Scott authored and published his novel *Knight Ivanhoe and his beloved Rowena*.



The Second National Bank of Robinson, Illinois was granted charter 13605 in March of 1932 during the great depression. The bank issued both Type-I and Type-II notes, however, the \$100 denomination was issued only in the Type-I plate layout. The above note is the 28th of the 240 issued \$100 notes.

(Illustration courtesy Richard Montford)

"14000 CHARTER NOTE ADDITIONS . . .

Members interested in keeping up with the analysis of the 14000 charter series can update their records by adding the following notes:

14041 Villisca, Iowa	\$5, 10.	\$20.00
14078 Cherry Valley, NY	— 10.	
14079 Olyphant, Pa.	— 10.	
14164 Cureo, Texas	— 10.	
14297 Lanark, Illinois	— 10.	

Correction . . .

Charter—14205 should be Pa.

(Paper Money #111, page 119)

Trial Listing

(continued from p. 14)

(This is the second issue \$10.00. \$40,000 worth of \$10 notes was issued through February 1861; all of this, however, was issued by August 1858. This second type \$10 was first issued 1861 or 1862.)

C. Oval portrait of Washington, with seated woman, scythe, sheaf, etc. to right and seated woman, men, boxes, barrels and steamer on left. "20" below.

R. Oval portrait of a girl; "20" above.

L. Male portrait with XX above.

IMPRINT: ? Probably TC & Co.

(This was the first type \$20 issued. \$80,000 worth of \$20s were issued through February 1861, but all of this had been issued by August 1858. This note should be countersigned by the Bank Commissioner.)

\$20.00

C. Man plowing with two horses; boy leading them. "20" to either side.

R. Oval portrait of a girl; "20" above.

L. Oval half-length figures of two children with grapes (Hodges says butterfly).

IMPRINT: ? Probably ABNC

(This second type \$20 was first issued in 1861 or 1862 and is probably not signed by the Bank Commissioner.)

SOCIETY MEMBERS COLLABORATING IN THE PREPARATION OF SUPPLEMENT XIV

Frank Bennett	Shayne MacMahon	\$50.00
Del Bertschy	Ken McDannell	
Frank E. Clark	Donald Mark	
Robert Cochran	M.M. Melamed	
Charles A. Dean	Allen & Penny	
Martin Delgar	Mincho	
Thomas M. Denly	David W. Moore	
Richard Doloff	John J. Nichols	
David Dorfman	Frank A. Nowak	
Fern Dorfman	Dean Oakes	
Dennis Forgue	John Palm	
Alan Goldstein	Alex Perakis	
John T. Hickman	Gary W. Potter	
C.E. Hillard	Edward Reicht	\$100.00
Alan R. Hoffman	Wm. R. Rhoning	
Al Hurry	Michael Robelin	
Curtis Iversen	Robert Rozycki	
Arthur Kagin	Joseph Sande	
C.A. Kane	Gerald C. Schwartz	
Allan Kams	Thomas Snyder	
Jules J. Karp	James A. Sparks	
Don C. Kelly	Roy C. Sparks Jr.	
Wm. Kleinschmidt	Leon Thornton	
Lyn Knight	Frank Trask	\$500.00
Tim Kyzivat	Fred Verzelles	
Arthur Leister	Eric Vicker	
Marvin Levine	W.J. Waken	
Donald Lynch	Steven K. Wakefield	
C. Dale Lyon	Lowell Yoder	

C. Female portrait between two cherubs; "50" to either side.

R. White FIFTY.

L. Red FIFTY.

IMPRINT: ? Probably TC & Co.

(\$90,000 worth of \$50s was issued through February, 1861, but all of them were issued by August 1858. This note should be countersigned by the Bank Commissioner. Hodges says there is a woman with an anchor in lower right corner and woman with battle ax and shield in left end.)

C. Woman's portrait.

R. Cherub upper corner; "100" lower corner.

L. Wharf scene, steamboats and merchandise; "100" above.

IMPRINT: ? Probably TC & Co.

(Should be countersigned by Bank Commissioner. \$80,000 worth of \$100s was issued through February 1861, but all of this had been issued by August 1858.)

C. Woman's portrait.

L. "500" in upper and lower corners.

R. "500" in upper and lower corners.

IMPRINT: ? Probably TC & Co.

(Should be countersigned by Bank Commissioner. \$38,000 worth of \$500s was issued through February 1861, but all of it had been issued by August 1858.) ■

Publications Consulted

Standard Catalog of National Bank Notes, by John T. Hickman and Dean Oakes.
National Banks of The Note Issuing Period, 1863-1935, by Louis Belkum.
National Bank Note Issues of 1929-1935, Society of Paper Money Collectors, by M. Owen Warns, Peter W. Huntoon and Louis Van Belkum.

CORRECTION

The photograph on p. 236 of *Paper Money* No. 113 is Marcus W. Baldwin, not Walter Shirlaw. This misattribution was observed by Dr. Glenn E. Jackson. A self-portrait of Walter Shirlaw can be seen in the Chicago Art Institute.

Bunco, Bogus and Bank Robbin'

A Sorry Record Compiled by BARRY WEXLER,
SPMC #5000

A NEW SWINDLE

A well dressed individual has been quite successfully working a swindling scheme on the conductors of horse car lines in New York and neighboring cities. The scheme is as follows: Getting on a car he told the conductor that he was sorry, but he hadn't anything smaller than a \$2 bill. The conductor offered to change it, and while he was making up the required \$1.95 the suave gentleman started and said he believed he did have just a nickel. While he was fumbling in his trousers pocket, the conductor returned the bill nicely folded. But the nickel couldn't be found, and a bill which looked like the \$2 was handed back to the conductor. The suave gentleman got the change, and after riding a couple of blocks alighted. He had given the conductor a \$1 bill instead of the \$2 bill, and he was 95 cents ahead! (Dickerman's, March, 1890)

MILES OGLE AND THE \$2 COUNTERFEITS

IT looks now as if the crime of Miles Ogle, the notorious counterfeiter, has been brought home to him, and the evidence of his guilt so clearly established that he can be kept in prison for the rest of his natural life. Ogle is now under indictment in Cincinnati, and last month he was indicted in Louisville, Ky. He is held for counterfeiting the \$2 silver certificate and the \$10 New Orleans bank note. His chief confederate, John Schmidt, has made a confession and through him a number of the plates which had been concealed in Madison, Ind., were captured. Schmidt was sent to the Columbus, Ohio

prison about a year ago to serve an eight year sentence, having been convicted of passing the counterfeit notes. Detective Bauer of Louisville, Ky. visited Schmidt in prison, and after many efforts succeeded in getting him to confess. His story runs as follows: In the month of May, 1889, he and Ogle, after procuring the necessary outfit, went to Wheeling, W. Va., and bought a flat boat. Embarking on this they went down the Ohio River. A large quantity of bogus money, chiefly \$2 silver certificates, was made on the trip while on the way down, and even when stopping at landings. In all \$4,000 was manufactured. When this task had been completed, the flat boat was disposed of and in its stead they purchased a skiff. In August, 1889, the two men arrived in Louisville, and at once proceeded to make arrangements for extensive operations. Rowing over to Towhead Island, one dark and rainy night, a large part of the money was stashed. From there they went over to a large cornfield, on Beargrass Creek, where another lot was hid in a large box, which was placed under the ground. When everything was ready, Schmidt and Ogle provided themselves with \$1,800 worth of counterfeit money. Schmidt was to cover Louisville, taking in all the business houses, strangers, etc., while Ogle was assigned to the more extensive job of working all the larger cities south of the Ohio River. He visited and met with remarkable success in Jackson, Miss., New Orleans, Memphis, Chattanooga, and all the other cities of any size in his southern route. Though the country was alive with detectives on the lookout for the daring counterfeiter, he always managed to come out of every town with his pockets full of good money without having aroused suspicion.

Schmidt, though working on a smaller scale, had an equally hard task to perform, for he was compelled by their agreement to work Louisville only, placing him where he was more liable to arrest. He made a specialty of merchants on Clay, Market and Preston Streets, and not a day passed but that several merchants had been worked for large sums. He had no particular method of operation, but circulated the bogus money in almost every conceivable way. Schmidt was finally captured, and he received a sentence of eight years in the U.S. prison.



The \$2 counterfeit by Miles Ogle was based on this design.

After securing the confession, Det. Bauer, in order to have the counterfeiter's statements substantiated, armed with a warrant, took Schmidt out of the penitentiary. With Warden Thompson as guard, they went directly to Madison, Ind., and thence to Carrollton, Ky. Here, most of the certificates had been made, the prisoner said, and it was in order to get such proof that they visited the town. Some of the plates used in stamping the bills were unearthed near the edge of the town, with oil cans and other things necessary in making the money. (Dickerman's, Nov., 1890).

SMUGGLED COUNTERFEIT NOTES

ONE of the most ingenious devices for smuggling was detected in Russia not long ago. A great number of false bills had been put into circulation within the dominions of the Czar. They could only have been imported, and although the strictest search was made habitually over every vessel entering a Russian port, no trace of the smuggling of false notes was discovered. Accident, however, at last brought the mystery to light. It happened that several cases of lead pencils arrived from England, and while being examined one of them fell from a package, and the Custom-house officer picking it up cut it to a point and used it to sign the order which delivered the pencils to the consignee. He kept the loose pencil for his own use, and a few days afterward, because it needed a new point, he cut it again, and found that there was no more lead. He cut still further, and was surprised to find a thin roll of paper nested in the hollow place where the lead was supposed to be! The paper was one of the counterfeit notes, and in this way they had been smuggled into the country for quite some time. (Dickerman's, Nov., 1894).

THE following little tidbits were lifted from Dickerman's Oct., 1894 edition:

- 1) Burglars entered the State Bank of Randolph, N.Y., early on Sept. 7, and blew open the vault and safe with dynamite. The safe fell on its face, and the burglars were frightened away without getting anything!
- 2) Joshua S. Helmer, formerly President of the wrecked Merchants' Bank of Lockport, N.Y., convicted in the Supreme Court of deceiving the State Banking Dept., has been sentenced to five years at hard labor at Auburn prison. With good behavior his sentence will be shortened to three years, eight months.
- 3) The Second Nat'l Bank of Altoona, Pa., which was forced to close its doors on August 9th on account of embezzlement of funds by the absconding cashier, having complied with all the requirements imposed upon it by the Comptroller of the Currency, and its capital stock having been fully restored, has been permitted to resume business.
- 4) Mr. Daniel Spraker, President of the Mohawk River Nat'l Bank of Fonda, N.Y., is believed to be the oldest bank president in the United States. He celebrated the 96th anniversary of his birth on August 27th. He has been President of the bank since its establishment in 1856 by Spraker Brothers. He still gives his personal attention to the affairs of the bank, which he visits daily.

A CLEVER BANK SWINDLER

AN expert swindler, who gave his name as Horace D. Baker, was arrested in Vineland, N.J. on July 30, and he is credited with having obtained \$50,000 or more by his operations. His real name is said to be Robert E. Harvey. He served a term in the California State Prison, and in 1889 was arrested in Washington for forging checks and sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary for 3 years. He was released in August, 1892, and in October following he wrote a letter to the Twin Valley Bank of West Alexandria, Ohio, as follows:

"Gentlemen: On Sept. 10, while sitting in the Rathburn House, this city, a young man approached me, and after a few minutes conversation, was attracted by my finger ring and wanted to buy it. I consented to sell it for \$200. He had only \$40 cash, but offered me a \$368.21 draft, drawn by your bank on a New York bank. The draft was No. 687, payable to George C. Richards, signed M.M. George, Cashier. I refused the draft until I could telegraph you, as I suspected it was fraudulent. The next day I was taken sick with typhoid fever, and have been in the hospital ever since.

"During my illness, I have often thought of the draft, and have considerable curiosity to know if my suspicions were correct. If you will take the trouble to inform me I will be under obligations. I am a California fruit grower, living at San José. Hoping that I may have the pleasure of a reply, I am yours, etc.

"C.A. & O. Hospital, Elmira, N.Y."

Henry M. Thomas

The purpose of this letter was to get the signature of the cashier of the Twin Valley Bank, for soon after receiving an answer from the bank he obtained \$121.30 in Elmira on a forged draft, purporting to be issued by the Twin Valley Bank on the National Bank of the Republic of New York City. From Elmira, Harvey went to Cleveland, Ohio where he swindled Wardwell & Co. with a forged draft for \$442.20, purporting to be issued by the Merchants' Bank of Binghamton, N.Y., on a New York City bank. He also succeeded in swindling banks at Chicago, on March 21, 1893; at Mount Vernon, N.Y., on June 27, 1893; at Bel Air, Md., on May 11, 1894; at Worcester, Mass., on June 20, 1894, and many others.

Early in June last, Harvey, under the name of Frank Moulton, appeared in Worcester, Mass., called on a Mr. Brewer, a druggist, and claimed to have seen in a Boston paper the advertisement Mr. Brewer had inserted for the sale of his drug store. The result of the interview was that Moulton purchased this drug store, paid \$300 on account, made deposits, and drew checks. He deposited at one time a draft for \$4,536, purporting to be drawn by the Tama National Bank of Tama, Iowa, on the First Nat'l Bank of Chicago. This draft afterwards proved to be a forgery. On the same day, he went to Providence, R.I., and cashed, at the Manufacturers' Nat'l Bank of Providence, a check for \$3,000 on the Quinsigamond Nat'l Bank, payable to Walter B. Snow and signed by Frank Moulton.

Harvey usually identified himself with the religious organizations in the places where he perpetrated his swindles. (Dickerman's, Oct., 1894)



ISRAEL ISSUES FIRST SOUVENIR CARD

The Lion of Judah, as seen on a seal found in Meggido in 1904, dominates the back of a 5 pound note (P31). The same lion also appears on the 5 pound coin (right), which was replaced in 1980 by the 1/2 sheqel (left); this coin remains in circulation.

Only 15,000 cards were printed for worldwide distribution. They were available at the F.U.N. and Greater Florida International Shows in January. Mail orders at \$6 each, postpaid, can be addressed to: AINA, P.O. Box 25790, Tamarac, FL 33320.

NEW OFFICERS - RECENT & UPCOMING EVENTS FOR BOND & SHARE SOCIETY

The American Branch of the Bond & Share Society elected the following people at the October 16th meeting to serve as officers for the 1984-85 year.

President Richard Urmston
Vice President Ted Robinson
Secretary-Treasurer Diana E. Herzog

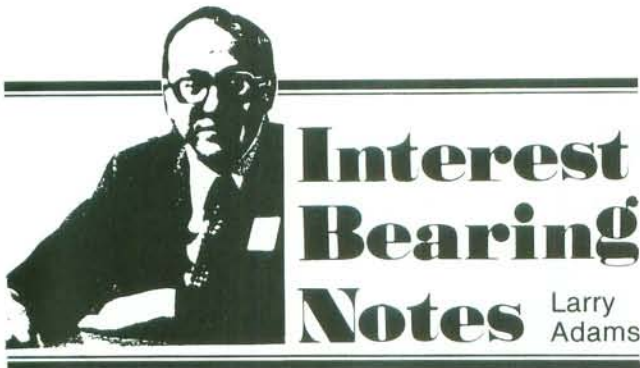
On November 3rd, the American Branch held a special half-day trading session in New York City, appropriately timed for

collectors in town for a major auction of antique stock & bond certificates (R.M. Smythe Auction 12 - 11/2/84).

The Bond & Share Society is an international collectors organization devoted to the growing interest in collecting antique stocks and bonds. It was founded in London in 1978 and now has active branches in the United States, Canada, West Germany, and Switzerland.

For further information about the Society and the activities of the American Branch please contact:

Ms. Diana Herzog
c/o Friends of Financial History
24 Broadway, NY 10004



Welcome to 1985! Best wishes for the New Year! Planning is underway for your Society's 1985 activities and programs. The Pennsylvania book will go to the printer shortly; it should be out in 1985.

DUES REMINDER

This is a gentle reminder that 1985 dues are now payable. Dues are still only \$12. Your cooperation in renewing promptly will help to minimize the cost of sending out "second notice" statements. Please note that your dues notice and 1985 membership card were enclosed with the November/December 1984 issue of PAPER MONEY. Please be sure to:

- Pay your dues promptly.
- Fill out and keep your 1985 membership card with your name and year 1985. Your membership number appears on your magazine mailing envelope.
- Check the label on the mailing envelope, and make any necessary corrections. Please print any changes. This is important so that we can keep the mailing list up to date and so you will continue to receive your magazines regularly.

SPMC SECRETARY STEPS DOWN

We announce, with regret, the resignation of Robert Azpiazu, Jr. from the post of SPMC Secretary. Bob, a hard-working member of our team, asked to step down because of time and business commitments. In the interim, a new Secretary has been appointed, Gary E. Lewis, of N. Ft. Myers, Florida. Gary has been very active in numismatic organizations, and has served as ANA Regional Representative. His experience will add substance to our working team of officers. As of this writing, the records of the secretary should have been transferred.

Many thanks, Bob, for your years of service to SPMC.

CHERRY HILLS, NEW JERSEY CONVENTION

As announced in the last issue of PAPER MONEY, and as you have been reading in the numismatic press, the International Paper Money Convention plans are well under way. Monthly news releases are being sent out to the numismatic press about the event, but we will also keep you informed VIA PAPER MONEY. Plans are progressing nicely for this event, and I am pleased with all the enthusiasm and cooperation. The SPMC Annual Meeting (Board and General Meetings) will be held at this event, with only a regional general meeting to be held at the ANA Convention. We invite your participation.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Each year, five members are elected to three-year terms on the Board of Governors. I have appointed the following nominating committee to develop a slate of candidates for this year's election:

- Charles Colver, (Chairman), (611 N. Banna Avenue, Covina, CA 91724)
- Peter Huntoon, P.O. Box 381, Laramie, Wyoming 82071
- Bernard Schaaf, M.D., 321 North 22nd Street, Lafayette, Indiana 47904

If you have any ideas regarding potential candidates, anyone on the committee will be pleased to hear from you. In addition, candidates can be put on the ballot if:

- a written nominating petition signed by ten members in good standing and
- a written acceptance from the nominee are received by Gary E. Lewis, SPMC Secretary, P.O. Box 4751, N. Ft. Myers, Florida 33903, no later than March 1, 1985.

Mail ballots will be distributed in the May/June issue of PAPER MONEY. Results of the election will be announced at the General Membership Meeting at the International Paper Money Show in Cherry Hill, New Jersey in Nov. 1985. Those governors whose terms expire this year are Walter Allan, Michael Crabb, Jr., C. John Ferreri, Stephen Taylor, and John Wilson.

If you have any questions or suggestions for SPMC, please feel free to write to me at P.O. Box 1, Boone, Iowa 50036. ■

Recruitment Report

If the Society of Paper Money Collectors is to remain a leader in the field of syngraphics, a moderate growth rate must be maintained. For the welfare of the society, everyone must get involved in recruitment. If every member recruited just one new member and each new member recruited another new member we probably would have the most influential organization in numismatics. There is no doubt that this pyramid system would enable the society to accomplish all its objectives. It is our duty to each other to help maintain our membership.

In keeping with this recruiting objective, the top recruiters will be recognized in our bi-monthly magazine. Also, at the Memphis meeting, an award will be presented to the top recruiter of the year. This award will be designated the Vice President's Plaque. The top individual recruiter and the top dealer recruiter will be honored with this award.

	Last 2 month period	Total Sept. - Feb.	
Collectors	Larry Adams	19	Larry Adams 32
	John Wilson	4	John Wilson 11
	Ron Horstman	4	Robert Azpiazu 9
			James Stone 5
Dealers			Wendell Wolka 4
	Richard Balbaton	4	Richard Balbaton 10

New brochures containing applications have been printed with space for the sponsor's number as well as his signature to facilitate the assigning of proper credit for sponsoring the new member. A supply of these new brochures can be obtained by contacting your "New Member Recruitment Chairman", Roger H. Durand, P.O. Box 186, Rehoboth, Mass. 02769.

Only those who have recruited four or more members are listed. **REMEMBER, "RECRUIT NEW MEMBERS".**

Sponsored by
The Society of Paper Money
Collectors

**INTERNATIONAL PAPER MONEY
CONVENTION**

NOVEMBER 14 - 17, 1985
HYATT - CHERRY HILL, CHERRY HILL,
NJ

**Preliminary Details Regarding
BEP Show Participation**

Officials of the International Paper Money Convention, which will be held on November 14-17, 1985, at the Hyatt-Cherry Hill complex in Cherry Hill, New Jersey, have released preliminary details concerning the Bureau of Engraving and Printing's planned participation in the event. Under the leadership of Director Robert J. Leuver, the Bureau has stepped up efforts to familiarize both the collecting and general public with the Bureau, its operations, and its products. The BEP's plans for the International Paper Money Convention in Cherry Hill indicate that it has a genuine commitment in this area.

The Bureau, as previously reported, will prepare a commemorative souvenir card for the show. Current plans also include the popular spider press demonstration and an extensive exhibit of various paper money and other government obligations that the Bureau has printed over the years. The spider press exhibit will give convention-goers an opportunity to see first hand this nineteenth century printing press, whose huge spoked hand-wheel gives it its nickname, and a detailed presentation on the printing process. Collectors will have the opportunity to purchase a special "specimen" souvenir like that which will be demonstrated on the spider press.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing shares the convention organizers' desire to expose young people to the history and artistry that are associated with paper money and other related items. As a unique vehicle to satisfy this desire, the Bureau and convention officials are working together to set up visits to the show by local school groups. The Bureau plans to have a working engraver on hand at the convention to serve as the focal point for the educational programs that it will present to these school groups.

Committee Chairmen Announced

General Chairman: William Horton, Jr., P.O. Box 293, Franklin, New Jersey 07416

Bourse Chairman: Paul Pfeil, 14 Roosevelt Drive, Ogdensburg, New Jersey 07439

Exhibits Chairman: Doug Moore, 46 Manor Drive, Dover, Delaware 19901

Publicity Chairman: Wendell Wolka, P.O. Box 366, Hinsdale, Illinois 60521

Educational Programming Chairman: Nelson P. Aspen, 633 N. Church Street, West Chester, Pennsylvania 19380

Young Numismatist Program Chairman: Larry Gentile, Sr., 542 Webster Avenue, New Rochelle, New York 10801

Special Events Chairman: Steven Taylor, 70 West View Avenue, Dover, Delaware 19901

Also serving as Committee Chairmen are James K. Brandt-Security Chairman, and John Wilson-Signs/Cases Chairman.

Persons interested in particular aspects of the convention are urged to contact the appropriate Chairman. General information regarding the International Paper Money Convention, which is being sponsored by the Society of Paper Money Collectors, may be obtained by writing to the General Chairman, William Horton, Jr. ■

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TODAY**

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SUZANNE NAVEN (SPMC, PMCM, CCRT)

Editor's Corner



The Paper Pound is Gone, is the Dollar Next?

In 1978, after polling collectors for their opinions as to whether the U.S. Treasury should issue a smaller dollar coin—now known as the Susan B. Anthony dollar—the treasury went ahead, even though the consensus was, *don't do it!* This is comparable to what a musician I once worked with would, on occasion, say to the audience, "We've had a request, but we're going to play anyway." Well, we know what happened, or rather what didn't happen with the Anthony dollar.

We all know the savings, in millions of dollars, that would result if the \$1 note was discontinued and was replaced by a dollar coin that could circulate for fifty years, perhaps. The British and the Canadian Governments also are aware of enormous savings if their smallest denomination bank note were to be eliminated. Both have moved to effect such a savings. The Canadians are experimenting with a smaller dollar coin. The British, however, made the ultimate decision and have discontinued the production of the £1 note as of 31 December 1984. A small £1 coin now circulates, and will eventually replace the pound note as those in circulation are retired due to wear. The history of bank notes in Great Britain and Canada parallel the United States, and, there are numerous similarities in these histories, including a plethora of private banks that once operated in each country.

The earliest recorded notes issued by the Bank of England bear the date the bank was founded, 1694. The first emergency, playing card money in Canada (New France) was issued in 1685. The notes of Massachusetts Bay Colony were first issued in 1690, four years before the Bank of England was established.

As the Bank of England rolled on, provincial and chartered banks in Canada finally became one with the Bank of Canada.

Except for a six year interruption, the Bank of the United States issued notes from 1791 to 1837; and treasury notes were issued during and after this period, commencing in 1812. Within a period of a few years, the \$1 note has been issued in Canada and the United States for the past century and a quarter.

The English £1 note is gone from production; the Canadian dollar seems to be programmed for obscurity, is the American "greenback" next? Even though we have been reassured that the \$1 bill will always be with us, I am not that confident.

The citizens of more than one country have seen the lowest denomination notes disappear from circulation. In Mexico the 1 peso vanished, followed by the 5, 10 and 20 peso notes.

The U.S. \$1 note has a face value of less than the British pound and considerably more than the Mexican peso. Nevertheless, once the U.S. Treasury Department can justify, by cost saving, a \$1 coin to replace the \$1 note, coupled with special interest groups who see that it is advantageous to have customers use one or two coins as opposed to four or eight in a vending machine, it's goodbye "greenback."

Within the next two or three years, Federal Reserve notes with modified designs will enter circulation; these will circulate side by side with notes already in circulation until the older notes are withdrawn due to wear. It will be interesting to see if a \$1 note is included in the new modified designs. If not, as the \$1 notes, already in circulation, succumb to the inevitable destruction that follows the 15 to 18 month life of these notes, the Anthony dollar could reappear. However, the coin will probably have been treated, as former U.S. Mint Engraver Frank Gasparro has suggested, with a substance that would make it different in color than the similar-size quarter.

The next logical step would be to bring out all those 1976, \$2 Federal Reserve notes that were rejected by most of the populace.

It's unlikely that the \$2 bill, like the \$1, would be a target for counterfeiters, therefore it could circulate, even though it lacks some of the sophisticated additions that will accompany the new notes. When the \$2 note is withdrawn due to wear, it would be replaced with one of modified design to match the other denominations.

I don't claim to have a crystal ball, but the foregoing is certainly a possibility. In three or four years we'll review the subject. ■

SECRETARY'S REPORT

GARY LEWIS, Secretary



P.O. Box 4751

N. Ft. Myers, FL 33903

- 188 Ronald Murphy, 1013 N. 2nd Street, Springfield, IL 62702; C.
- 6840 Charles Haworth, 4901 Tower Ct., Tallahassee, FL 32303; C, Obsolete US Currency.
- 6841 Harry Mitchell, Jr., P.O. Box 55032, Jacksonville, FL 32216; C, US; CSA; Obsolete Bank Notes.
- 6842 Harrison Yerger, 878 Sumneytown Pike, Lansdale, PA 19446; C.

- 6843 John Lawler, 17535 Kohlross Rd., Poolesville, MD 20837; C, Fractional Currency.
- 6844 Paul Gebhardt, 6 Stoneridge Ct. S.E., Concord, NC 28025; C, Current Currencies.
- 6845 Enrique Lastra, 8341 S.W. 27 Lane, Miami, FL 33155; C, US & Foreign.
- 6846 David Hanna, 895 Queen St. West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M6J 1g5; C, Dutch Colonies; New Guinea.

- 6847 Amb. J. Middendorf II, 1453 Kirby Rd., McLean, VA 22101
 6848 John Wright, 107 W. Main St., Grass Valley, CA 95945; D.
 6849 Robert Hastings, 9234 Prairie, Highland, IN 46322; C, Na-
 tionals from Maryland's East Shore, Delaware, and NW In-
 diana.
 6850 James Piggott, 29836 12th Ave. SW, Federal Way, WA
 98023; C, US Large Size Currency.
 6851 Michael Joy, P.O. Box 442, Lincoln, ME 04457; C, Maine Ob-
 soletes.
 6852 Norton Glossman, 2969 Salvio St., Concord, CA 94519; C,
 US & Foreign.
 6853 Harvey Pickar, 24 E. Columbia Ave., Palisades Park, NJ
 07650; C&D, Large Size-Frac.-Obsoletes and Colonials.
 6854 Victor Norris, P.O. Box 94, Lowell, NC 28098; C, NC Na-
 tionals & State Issues.
 6855 Ralph DeMarco, 66 Valley View Rd., Yardville, NJ 08620; C,
 World War II Military Currency.
 6856 Bernard Ross, 524 13 St. NE #37, Washington, DC 20002; C.
 6857 Brian Gibbons, 280 Sound Beach Ave., Old Greenwich, CT
 06870; C.
 6858 Jack Storm, P.O. Box 10453, Burbank, CA 91510; C&D,
 World.
 6859 A. Sharghi, 2500 Olivia Ct., Virginia Beach, VA 23454; C,
 Iran.
 6860 Jerry Hook, 1141 SW 31st Ave., Fort Lauderdale, FL 33312;
 C, World.
 6861 Romy Go, 467 McArthur Highway Baligabo, Angeles City,
 2017 Philippines; C, Worldwide (Current & Obsolete).
 6862 George Reh fuss, Jr., 510 Fisher Lane, Warminster, PA 18974;
 C, US Currency.
 6863 Walt Harris, 1255 Sterling, Palatine, IL 60067.
 6864 Charley Geiger, 14710 Detroit Ave., Lakewood, OH 44107;
 C, Ohio Brown Seal Nationals.
 6865 Mark Blaser, RD #3 Box 94, Center Valley, PA 18034; C,
 Penn & N.J. (Local Counties).
 6866 David Lott, RR 2, Ganges B.C. Canada VOS IEO; C, Africa &
 Gulf States.
 6867 Clifford Rotz, 197 S. Coldbrook Ave., Chambersburg, PA
 17201; C, National Currency.
 6868 Robert Rinaldo, 71-57 68th Place, Glendale, NY 11385; C
 Large type notes & all small bills.
 6869 Jerome Horna, 345 E. North St., Leland, IL 60531.
 6870 Andrew Loulis, P.O. Box 703, South Lake Tahoe, CA 95705.
 6871 Carol Nowak, 14546 S. Sherman, Posen, IL 60469.
 6872 Michael Smith, 2896-G Evans Mill Rd., Lithonia, GA 30058;
 C, Georgia Nationals.
 6873 M.A. Munoz, P.O. Box 638, Sandakan Sabah, Malaysia.
 6874 Milt Blackburn, Box 33917 Station D, Vancouver, BC, Canada
 V6J 4L7; D, British Colonial, Africa, Arabic.
 6875 T.O. Brown, 1 Bracres Lane, Frostproof, FL 33834; C, World-
 wide.
 6876 Allan Taylor, 1033-38 57, Brooklyn, NY 11219; C.
 6877 Charles Brundle, 509 Brand Lane #38, Stafford, TX 77477.
 6878 Joseph Piekarski, 2905 N. Mango, Chicago, IL 60634; C,
 \$2.00 Red Seals.
 6879 Michael Rybach, P.O. Box 138, Medinah, IL 60157; C, Na-
 tional Currency.

COMING EVENTS PAGE

— Regional Meetings —

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA—April 25-28, 1985. Central States Numismatic Society Annual Convention and Coin Show. SPMC will hold an informal regional meeting at this event. Time and place to be announced. Watch this space and the numismatic press for further details. For general show information, contact Dick Grinolds, P.O. Box 18002, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55418.

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND—August 20-25, 1985. American Numismatic Association 94th Anniversary Convention, Baltimore Convention Center, Baltimore, Maryland. SPMC will hold a general membership meeting at this event. Watch this space and the numismatic press for further details. For general show information contact Carl Shrader, General Chairman, P.O. Box 3124, Landover Hills, Maryland 20784.

— National Meetings —

MEMPHIS TENNESSEE—June 14-16, 1985. Memphis Coin Club's 9th Paper Money Show, Memphis Convention Center, Memphis, Tennessee. Usual activities—SPMC program and speaker. Watch this space and the numismatic press for further details. For general information, contact Mike Crabb, Chairman, P.O. Box 17871, Memphis, Tennessee 38117. 901-654-6118.

CHERRY HILL, NEW JERSEY—November 14-17, 1985. International Paper Money Convention, sponsored by the Society of Paper Money Collectors, Hiatt Cherry Hill, Cherry Hill, New Jersey. Bourse, auction, educational and organization meetings, exhibits, awards break-fast, social activities. Watch this space and the numismatic press for further information. For general information, contact William H. Horton, Jr., Chairman, P.O. Box 293, Franklin, New Jersey 07416. 201-283-8504.



Paper Money will accept classified advertising from members only on a basis of 5¢ per word, with a minimum charge of \$1.00. The primary purpose of the ads is to assist members in exchanging, buying, selling, or locating specialized material and disposing of duplicates. Copy must be non-commercial in nature. Copy must be legibly printed or typed, accompanied by prepayment made payable to the Society of Paper Money Collectors, and reach the Editor, Gene Hessler, P.O. Box 416, Oradell, NJ 07649 by the first of the month preceding the month of issue (i.e. Dec. 1, 1983 for Jan. 1984 issue). Word count: Name and address will count as five words. All other words and abbreviations, figure combinations and initials count as separate. No check copies. 10% discount for four or more insertions of the same copy. Sample ad and word count.

WANTED: CONFEDERATE FACSIMILES by Upham for cash or trade for FRN block letters, \$1 SC, U.S. obsolete. John W. Member, 000 Last St., New York, N.Y. 10015.
(22 words: \$1: SC: U.S.: FRN counted as one word each)

MARYLAND FISCAL PAPER wanted. I collect BBN's, scrip, coin notes, checks, stocks, tokens, letters, etc. pre-1900. Please describe or send photocopy. Price or I will make offer. Would also like to exchange information with any other Maryland collectors. Howard Cohen, Drawer CP160, Manhattan Beach, CA 90266 (115)

WANTED: OLD CANCELED checks from the Hamilton and Cunningham Bank of Hoopeston, Ill. Write to Mike Fink, 504 E. McCracken, Hoopeston, IL 60942 (115)

WANTED: COLUMBIA ILLINOIS Nationals. Also Waterloo, Illinois. Please price and describe. Paul L. Haudrich, 14860 Carrollton Dr., Bridgeton, MO 63044 (115)

MINNESOTA NATIONALS WANTED from: Bertha #7373, Cold Spring #8051, Forest Lake #11652, Grand Meadow #6933, Kerkhoven #11365, Lake Crystal #11401, Lake Wilson #11293, Le Sueur #7199, Le Sueur Center #6921, Madison #6795, Minnesota Lake #6532, Osakis #6837, Richfield #12115, Rochester #2316, Roseau #11848, St. Charles #6327, Sauk Centre #3155, Thief River Falls #5894, Verdale #6022, Windom #6396. Please send description and price. I will appreciate your help. Gary Kruesel, Box 7061, Rochester, MN 55903 (115)

WANTED: NATIONALS FROM Hoopeston, Ill. charter 2808, 9425, 13744; Milford, Ill. charter 5149, Boswell, Ind. charter 5476; Freeland Park, Ind. charter 7437; and Ambia, Ind. charter 9510. Write to Mike Fink, 504 E. McCracken, Hoopeston, IL 60942 (115)

RHODE ISLAND NATIONALS—buying all small and Woonsocket and Cumberland large. Selling large and small sizes, over 100 notes. RINATS, P.O. Box 33, Ashton, RI 02864-0033 (115)

WANTED: GERMAN NOTGELD, collections, accumulations, dealers' stocks. No Austrian. Frank P. Fritchle, 1163 Pomegranate Ct., Sunnyvale, CA 94087 (117)

WANTED: ILLINOIS NATIONALS and obsoletes—Carmi, Crossville, Enfield, Grayville, Norris City, Fairfield, Albion, Dahlgren, Omaha, New Haven. Pete Fulkerson, c/o The National Bank, 116 W. Main, Carmi, IL 62821 (115)

MISSOURI CURRENCY WANTED: large size Nationals, obsolete notes and bank checks from St. Louis, Maplewood, Clayton, Manchester, Luxemburg, Carondelet and St. Charles. Ronald Horstman, Route 2, Box 242, Gerald, MO 63037 (118)

WANTED: MACERATED MONEY: postcards and any other items made out of macerated money. Please send full details to my attention. Bertram M. Cohen, PMW, 169 Marlborough St., Boston, MA 02116 (120)

OLD STOCKS AND bonds. Send \$2 for latest Mail Bid Catalog & Sales Catalog. Also buying! Paying highest prices for beautiful and very old material. Railroads, oil companies, telegraph, industry, government, etc. Especially need Western material. Also need pre-1890 checks with pretty vignettes. Also will trade. Send SASE for free appraisal. David Beach, Box 5488, Bossier City, LA 71111 (318) 747-0929 (121)

WANTED KOREA & SOUTH Korea banknotes. Example: all CU South Korea p30 1 won .75; p31 5 won 1.20; p32 10 won 6.00; p33 10 won .85; p34 50 won 25.00; p35 100 won 25.00; p36 100 won 15.00; p40 50 won 3.50. Namchong Cho, 726 Bode Circle #110, Hoffman Est., IL 60194 (121)

I COLLECT CALIFORNIA, Nevada, Alaska, Hawaii and all other Western stocks, bonds, checks, drafts. Please sell to me! Ken Prag, Box 531 PM, Burlingame, CA 94010 (phone 415-566-6400) (119)

WANTED: VIRGINIA NATIONALS on the following towns: Big Stone Gap #11765, Wise #10611, Clintwood #8362, Powell Valley #9924, Norton #9746, Norton #6235. Send description and price. Don Green, Box 681, Wise, VA 24293 (116)

NATIONAL CURRENCY: Over 300 different duplicates to sell or trade. SASE brings list. J.S. Apelman, Box 283, Covington, LA 70434 (116)

EASTMAN COLLEGE CURRENCY wanted. Also obsoletes with vignettes: Declaration Signing, Washington's Crossing, Drummer Boy, Five Presidents, Cowboys. Also matrimony notes. Robert W. Ross III, P.O. Box 765, Wilmington, DE 19899 (116)

WANTED: FINANCIAL DOCUMENTS — checks, drafts, warrants, exchanges, certificates of deposit, stocks and bonds — especially pre 1900 Western States and Territorial items. Buy, sell or trade. Vern Potter, P.O. Box 10040, Torrence, CA 90505-0740 (115)

DENTON, TEXAS NATIONALS WANTED, Large or small size. Also checks. Send xerox or describe with asking price. Frank Clark, Box 25248, Dallas, TX 75225 (115)

FLORIDA AND GEORGIA NATIONAL WANTED, also the following towns: Schenectady, NY, Erie, PA, Newberry, SC and Mineral Wells, Texas. Trade list available. Shayne MacMahon, Box 13282, Gainesville, FL 32604 (117)

DALLAS, TEXAS SMALL SIZE NATIONALS WANTED. Also checks. Send xerox or describe with asking price. Frank Clark, Box 25248, Dallas, TX 75225 (115)

RHODE ISLAND—buying Broken Bank notes and Nationals, please send description with photocopy if possible. A Raymond Auclair, 381 Blackstone St., Woonsocket, RI 02895 (115)

WANTED: LAUREL, MISSISSIPPI Charter 6923. Please describe and price. SPMC, LM ANA and MNA. Everett Sorrells, P.O. Box 2362, Laurel, MS 39442. (116)

MASSACHUSETTS 1929 NATIONALS wanted from: Abington #1386, Danvers #7452, Edgartown #7957, Haverhill #14266, Hyannis #13395, Lynn #697, Merrimac #268, Milton #684, Reading #4488, Spencer #2288, Springfield #2435, Stockbridge #1170, Webster #2312, Webster #13780, Whitman #4660, Woburn #14033. Please send description and price. I will appreciate your help. Frank Bennett, Box 8153, Coral Springs, FL 33075. (119)

ILLINOIS NATIONALS WANTED: Allendale #10318, Benton #8234, Chester #4187, Dahlgren #7750, Fairfield #5009 & #6609, Johnston City #7458, Mt. Vernon #1996, New Haven #8053, Norris City #7971, Olney #2629, Wayne City #10460, Winchester #1484. C.E. Hilliard, 201 E. Cherry, Winchester, IL 62694 (217) 742-5703. (118)

TRADE: MY NATIONALS FROM ARK, CA, CT, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, ME, MD, MI, MO, NEB, NJ, NY, OH, PA, RI, TX, VA, VT, W.VA, WI, for your New York nationals, large or small size. SASE receives individual (trade or sale) lists of your selected states. Limit (3) states. All inquiries answered. I buy too! Mike Robelin, P.O. Box 138, Commack, NY 11725 (116)

WANTED: NEW YORK NATIONALS, LARGE AND SMALL SIZE. Have over (35) states of nationals to trade (or sell). All inquiries will be answered. Mike Robelin, P.O. Box 138, Commack, NY 11725 (116)

KANSAS NATIONALS WANTED, collector seeks both large and small size, scarce and better condition Kansas bank notes. C. Dale Lyon, P.O. Box 1207, Salina, KS 67402 (122)

RED SEAL NATIONALS WANTED, Collector seeks Hi grade and scarce Third Charter Period Red Seal National Bank notes with emphasis on notes bearing serial #1, and notes from scarce states. C. Dale Lyon, P.O. Box 1207, Salina, KS 67402 (122)

BUY-SELL-TRADE Uncirculated \$1 FRN, 1963 to 1981A. One note to complete block sets. Rufus Coker, R#6 Box 218, Portland, TN 37148 (119)

BEAUTIFUL OBSOLETE UNITED STATES Government Certificates, hundred years old, \$1.50 on up. Frank Sprinkle, 304 Barbee Blvd., Yaupon Beach, NC 28461 (115)

WEeping WATER, NEBRASKA (#3523) Large nationals wanted. Notes signed by Thomas Murtey, Cashier. Send description and price to Mark Paden, 5600 Riviere Dr., Charlotte, NC 28211 (119)

WANTED: OHIO NATIONAL BANK NOTES. Private collector, Lowell Yoder, Box 100, Holland, OH 43528, 419-865-5115 (119)

BUYING ALABAMA MATERIAL: NATIONALS, OBSOLETEs, checks, stocks, cards, North Alabama, Florence, Huntsville. Write Bob Whitten, 217 E. Irvine Ave., Florence, AL 35630 (119)

FREE SAMPLE. POSTCARDS of original old Gold and Silver Mining Stock Certificates from Nevada Territory 1863-64. The Mining Stock Certificates are from the James S. Reynolds collection of Nevada Historical Documents. Set of 24 different postcards \$3.60 postpaid. Copyright 1984. Dealer inquiries invited. James S. Reynolds, Box 31293, Tucson, AZ 85751 (117)

WANTED — \$2 FRN End Labels from (A) Boston, (B) New York and (G) Chicago needed to complete a series set for my personal collection. Stephen R. Taylor, 70 West View Ave., Dover, DE 19901 (117)

NATIONAL CURRENCY SHEETS FOR SALE, including many #1 sheets. Almost all 48 states available with several from Grinnell. Please send want list. Stan Kesselman, 15 W. 81st St., New York, NY 10024

WRITE NOW FOR MY SUPER PRICE LIST of obsoletes, nationals, legal tenders, checks & much more! SASE brings list. M. Ray, P.O. Box 2409, Muscle Shoals, AL 35662

MISSISSIPPI OBSOLETE NOTES WANTED FOR MY COLLECTION. Criswell's numbers 12, 32, 37, 47, 48C and 54. Please describe and price. SPMC, LM, ANA and MNA. Everett Sorrells, P.O. Box 2362, Laurel, MS 39442 (117)

BANK OF CHARLOTTE (North Carolina) obsolete currency wanted. Also want Charlotte Branch issues of Bank of the State of North Carolina and the Bank of North Carolina. Send photocopy, description and price to Mark Paden, 5600 Riviere Dr., Charlotte, NC 28211 (119)

NEW YORK NATIONALS WANTED. Athens, Catskill, Coxsackie, Germantown, Hudson, Hunter, Kinderhook, Philmont, Tannersville, Windham. Send description and price. All letters answered. Robert Moon, Box 81, Kinderhook, NY 12106 (120)

KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN NATIONALS AND NATIONALS from Fishers, Indiana, Palestine, Texas and East Palestine, Illinois wanted. Specimen notes of Kuwait, Jordan and Saudi Arabia wanted. Jack Fisher, 912 American National Bank Building, Kalamazoo, MI 49007 (119)

FOR SALE—SEND STAMPED SELF ADDRESSED #9 ENVELOPE for large list of Korean, N. Korean & S. Korean banknotes. Charles H. Witten, Box 174, Williams, MN 56686

EGYPTIAN BANKNOTES. Information on pre-1920 notes wanted by researcher. Send dates, prefix number or photocopies, will purchase notes and/or pay copying cost. I would appreciate hearing from anyone who can help. Ahmed Elseroui, Cairo-El Manial, P.O. Box 26, Egypt.

WANTED VIRGINIA: Nationals, Broken Bank and Scrip. Send description. Corbett B. Davis, 2604 Westhampton SW, Roanoke, VA 24015. (128)

WANTED: MAINE NATIONAL BANK AND OBSOLETE NOTES, Maine tokens. Describe and price or I will make offer. Donald Priest, 41 Main St., Fairfield, Maine 04937 (121)

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INFORMATION WANTED ON PAPER SCRIP issued by McNeal Coal Company of Pennsylvania. Frank Sprinkle, 304 Barbee Blvd., Yaupon Beach, NC 28461 (116)

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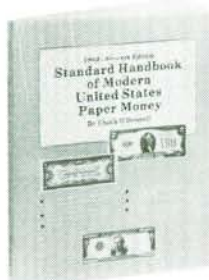
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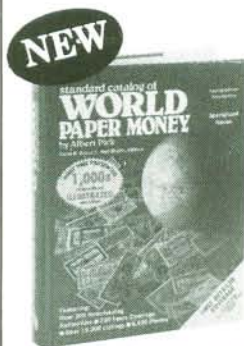


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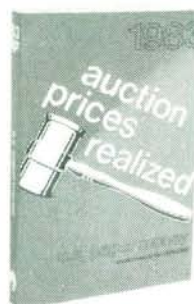
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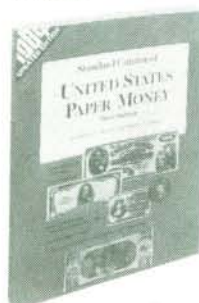
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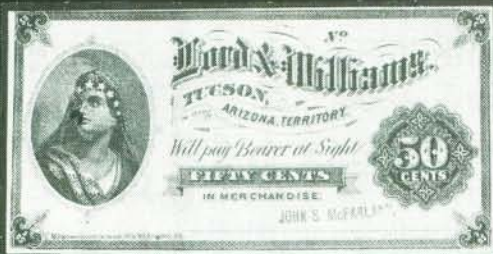
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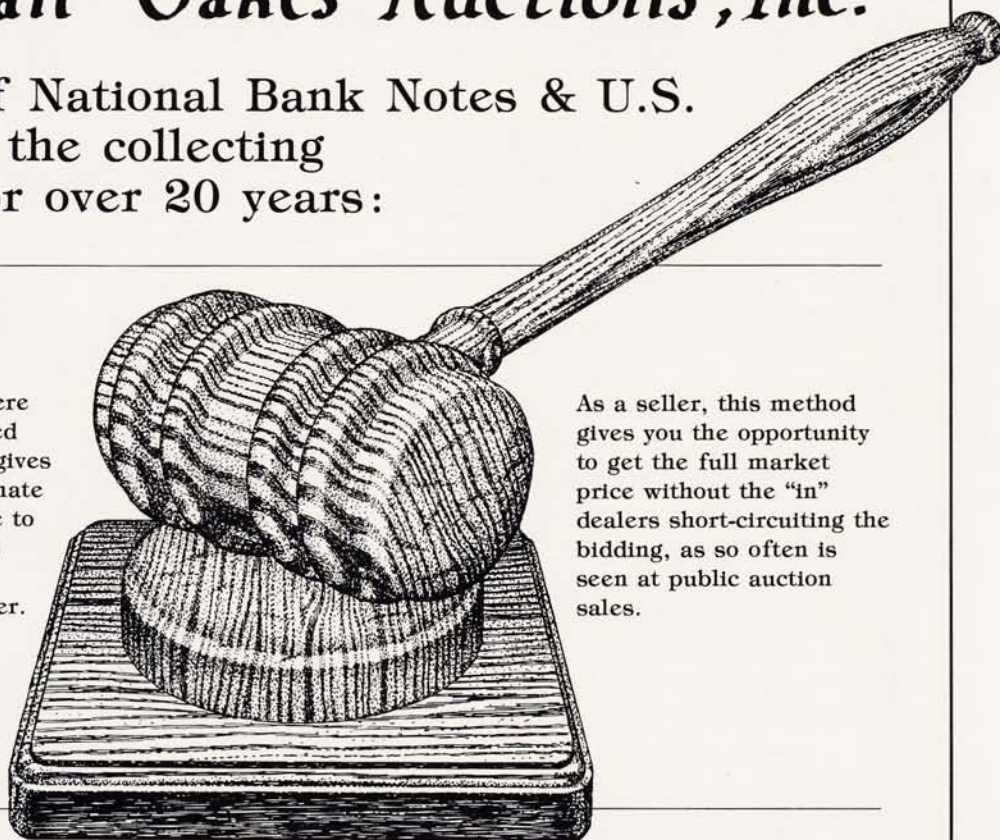
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